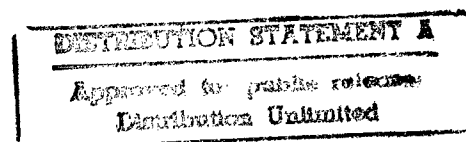


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11 October 1984

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BRUNEI

BRIEFS

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH PAKISTAN--Bandar Seri Begawan--Brunei and Pakistan have established diplomatic relations, the Brunei Foreign Affairs Ministry announced last weekend. Pakistan has named Mr Mir Abad Hussain as ambassador-designate. [Excerpt] [BK241019 Kuala Belait THE BORNEO BULLETIN in English 8 Sep 84 p 4 BK]

AIR SERVICE--Bandar Seri Begawan--Royal Brunei Airlines has been given permission to operate a second weekly service to Darwin from October 4. The second service will fly into Darwin on Thursday night and leave the following morning. The existing service into Darwin Saturday night and out again Sunday morning will remain unchanged. The Thursday flight from Brunei to Darwin would provide same day connections in Brunei on RBA flights from Hong Kong, Manila, Kota Kinabalu and Singapore. RBA has been operating a weekly Boeing 737 to Darwin, its ninth destination, for more than a year. [Excerpts] [BK241019 Kuala Belait THE BORNEO BULLETIN in English 8 Sep 84 p 4 BK]

CSO: 4200/13

IDHAM CHALID: NU MEMBERS FREE TO CHOOSE PARTY

Idham Chalid's Statement

Jakarta PELITA in Indonesian 25 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] K. H. Dr Idham Chalid, general chairman of the PB [Executive Board] of the NU [Muslim Scholars Party], stated that when the NU again becomes an organization whose goals are social, educational and Islamizing, its members will be free to choose the way to channel their political aspirations.

"Go ahead and do this through the P3 [United Development Party], through the PDI [Indonesian Democracy Party] or through GOLKAR [Functional Groups Party], as long as you are of service," said Idham Chalid before about a thousand people at the NU meeting held in Bogor, where the *halal-bihalal* [mutual forgiveness] ceremony took place recently.

Idham then stated that since the NU was no longer a political organization, no NU member should be short of work. NU's activities in Islamization, education and society really demand the participation of the members of NU, to realize a society which is *baladatun toyibatun warobbun gofur* [a good land as God is forgiving].

He emphasized that the task of Islamization is most important for the NU. In a developing country, religious and spiritual development should receive as much attention as physical and material development. Getting people to do the right thing and to stay away from actions forbidden by religion and by the law must receive continual attention.

Idham Chalid asked all NU religious scholars to stoke the fires of Islamization in an effort to build a just and prosperous society based on PANCASILA [Five Principles of the Nation]. He admitted that evening that his health was not very good but that he felt refreshed after meeting face to face with the participants at the NU meeting.

Zamroni's Statement

Surabaya SURABAYA POST in Indonesian 25 Jul 84 p 1

[Excerpts] Drs Zamroni, deputy secretary general of NU's executive board, believes that the statement made by Idham Chalid, general chairman of the board, that NU members are free to vote for the PPP, the PDI or GOLKAR is premature.

"I think it's premature, not only because the election is far away, but also from

the point of view of the essential preparations being made," he told reporters in Jakarta Wednesday afternoon [25 July].

Zamroni said that the younger members of the NU and the PPP are now working to prepare an organization which can help create the national society whose outlines were put in place on 18 August 1945.

This organization, improved in strategy, structure and leadership will enable the Islamic community to position themselves better in the national development process. History has proven that in past times the nationalism of the Islamic community has been strong; at the present time this nationalism is needed to help the nation develop towards freedom.

"Both the NU and the PPP are now in the process of becoming permanent and this in general involves the younger generation," he said.

These preparations are trying to make clear distinctions among the functions of political organizations like the PPP. These distinctions will be formalized in a bill to replace law No 3 of 1975. Some functions of religious mass organizations like the NU come under the mass organization laws.

Zamroni said that the goals of revamping the NU are in synch with the demands of the level of society's development so that its members really know what they should do.

Amin Iskandar, an NU figure from West Java, responded to Idham Chalid's statement by saying that the NU is still closely tied to the PPP, in that the PPP states that its members are members of the now defunct political parties which have been fused: the NU, PERMUSI [Indonesian Muslim Union], PERTI [Islamic Education Union] and the PSII [Indonesian Islamic Union Party].

If we all want to be free, this must be gotten rid of. This should be discussed in a future meeting of the PPP.

He explained that membership in the political parties used to be only in the county seats and not in the villages. This was based on law No 3 of 1975 on political parties and GOLKAR. It follows that it is not odd to have leaders but no members, he said.

GOLKAR's Statement

Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 30 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] GOLKAR welcomed the statement made by K. H. Idham Chalid, chairman of NU's executive board, that NU members are free to choose to join the PPP, the PDI or GOLKAR. Sudharmono, general chairman of GOLKAR's DPP [Central Executive Board], made this statement in response to reporters' questions at the Istana Merdeka [Presidential Palace] on Saturday morning [28 July]. He also said, "The NU is a mass organization, you know, and every mass organization is independent."

Besides that, Sudharmono also said that members of mass organizations are individuals,

and it is individuals and not their organizations who have the right to choose.

One reporter asked, "Would you be pleased if an NU member chose to join GOLKAR?" Sudharmono answered, "It's up to the individual member of the NU and not the NU mass organization."

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CSO:4213/270

EAST JAVA NU HOLDS PERIODICAL CONFERENCE

Munasir's Statement

Surabaya SURABAYA POST in Indonesian 28 Jul 84 p 1

[Excerpts] H. Munasir, secretary general of the NU's [Muslim Scholars Party] PB [Executive Board], hopes that the regularly scheduled conference of the East Java NU will be able to respond to the challenges stemming from the leadership crisis within NU's PB in various areas and in NU branches in various places.

Many NU leaders, whose task should have been to look after the community, have done exactly the opposite, and in fact have caused the community concern, he said when he gave a briefing on Saturday morning [28 July] to the participants at the conference held at the Zainul Hasan religious school in Genggong, Probolinggo.

Nevertheless, he said, due to the increased role of the NU Muslim scholars, the NU is moving in a better direction.

The government has also come to understand that the highest leadership of the NU rests on the shoulders of the Muslim scholars. He pointed to the history of the organization; it began in 1926 with the arising of the Muslim scholars into an organization to meet the historical challenges of that time.

Nahdlatul Ulama means the arising of the Muslim scholars. At the present time it can be interpreted to mean the year of the rearousal of the Muslim scholars, he said.

Therefore, he is convinced that the NU congress, to take place in November or December after the mass organization laws have been ratified in September, will be a success because of the prominent role of the Muslim scholars at the present time.

The regularly scheduled NU conference began with an opening ceremony Friday night attended by the assistant governor in Malang, the head of the Probolinggo government, 337 delegates from 44 branches in East Java, 45 delegates from 19 large Muslim schools and a number of observers.

During the conference, the participants, particularly the NU regional leaders, were not willing to comment on the commander's statement, which only recognized the leadership of Kyai Hasjiem Latief.

The four NU members who sit on the DPW [Regional Executive Council] of the East Java PPP [United Development Party] stated that they had agreed with the commander not to give any statements to the press about the PPP during the conference.

Nevertheless, Drs Chalikh Ali, the treasurer of the NU PB, told reporters that the decisions taken by the East Java provincial conference were very wise: they represented the interest of the provincial government in preserving provincial political stability and they consolidated NU's potential for development as a mass social organization with a large following in East Java.

He said that the government was not neutral in this respect, but was always on the side of political and democratic rapprochement, reflecting the president's speeches which have always asked all parties to avoid undemocratic actions.

Hasjiem Latief Reelected

Surabaya SURABAYA POST in Indonesian 30 Jul 84 pp 1, 12

[Text] H. M. Hasjiem Latief, who was reelected East Java NU DPW chairman for 1984/1988, said that he would resign as coordinator of the East Java PPP DPW after the PPP congress was over.

The East Java conference, which was held at the Zainul Hasan religious school in Genggong, Probolinggo and which finished yesterday afternoon, also picked K. H. Machrus Aly, head of the Lirboyo religious school in Kediri, to continue as chairman of the East Java NU consultative council.

K. H. Machrus Aly was chairman from 1980 to 1984 and he was elected again for 1984 to 1988. H. Hasjiem Latief was first deputy chairman and is now executive chairman replacing the late K. H. Abdullah Sidiq.

H. Hasjiem Latief stated that even though he was reducing his activities in the party he would lead the East Java delegation to the PPP congress. When asked who would replace him, Hasjiem replied that that depended on the party leaders. "They determine who is right for that position," he said.

However, another source said that NU elements might put forward the name of K. H. Syafii Sulaiman as a replacement for Hasjiem as PPP DPW coordinator. Given the NU's dominant position in the East Java PPP, it would not be too difficult to put Syafii Sulaiman in that post.

H. Syafii Sulaiman, who is now chairman of the PPP faction in the East Java DPRD [Regional Parliament] was formerly a member of the DPRD from Banyuwangi. His career in the legislature has had its ups and downs, but he has been deeply involved in it since the new order began. In the 1971 elections, he became a member of the DPR-RI [Parliament] but in the 1977 elections he took the position of member of the DPRD from Banyuwangi, and in the most recent elections, in 1982, he became the candidate for the East Java DPRD.

Participants at the Congress

Hasjiem Latief went on to say that he was convinced that the problem of the PPP crisis in East Java would not prevent the PPP congress from taking place in Jakarta next August.

Hasjiem said that the delegates to the congress would be selected collectively, with branch and regional leaders deciding who is to be sent. He said that he hoped that the list of delegates would be ready 10 days before the congress began.

He also repeated his resolution to the Laksus [Special Executor] of the East Java Pangkopkamtibda [Provincial Commander for Security and Order] to include all elements of the PPP in the congress. However, this depends on the power of these elements in the branch offices; there may be three or four branches whose delegates are not controlled by the NU.

When asked about the people involved in the rival DPW leadership, Hasjiem said, "Whether they want to accept my invitation to attend is up to them."

However, another source said that it was unlikely that people involved in the rival DPW would be willing to return to a DPW headed by Hasjiem.

"No matter how hypocritical party people are, they are noble enough to withdraw like men. That is true everywhere. A failed struggle carries a political risk," said that source.

There are 18 names in the rival PPP DPW. Only three of them, Soelaiman Biyahimo, H. M. Syumli Syadli and Bachtiar Setiono, have denied involvement. Others denied involvement in a statement considered too late because it was sent out after the regional conference's statement.

H. Soelaiman Biyahimo said that Hasjiem Latief had already stated his intention to resign from the PPP leadership several days before the East Java working conference of the PPP held in February. "At that time, H. M. Thamrin, S.H [Master of Laws], asked Mr. Hasjiem Latief not to resign," said Soelaiman.

Thamrin, S.H., is the chairman of the regional executive board of the Indonesian Muslim party, and with Hisbullah Huda led in the formation of the rival DPW. He is deputy chairman of both the Hasjiem-led DPW and the rival DPW. He is also a deputy chairman of a commission in the DPR-RI.

Soelaiman said, touching on political courtesy, that the people who had been involved in the rival DPW had miscalculated and had not fully understood the situation. "They have to take the consequences of that mistake," he said.

Six Muslim Scholars

The Probolinggo conference also decided on the Executive Board, the highest body in the NU organization, whose members are elected by Muslim scholars, picking six prominent Muslim scholars: K. H. Machrus Aly (Chairman), K. H. Adlan Aly (First Chairman), K. H. Nadjib Wahab (Second Chairman), K. H. Hasan Saifoeridzal (Third

Chairman), K. H. Thohir Syamsuddin (Fourth Chairman) and K. H. Syarkawi (Fifth Chairman).

The Executive Board consists of H. Hasjiem Latief, B.A, (Chairman), K. H. Syafii Soelaiman (First Deputy Chairman), K. H. Imron Hamzah (Second Deputy chairman), K. H. Wachid Zaini, S.H. (Third Deputy Chairman) and H. Anas Thohir (Third Deputy Chairman).

Other officers, to be appointed by selected leaders, will complete these two boards. It is estimated that these two boards will be completely filled 2 weeks before the conference.

This time the conference concentrated on religious, social and societal problems; it has already decided on several programs, including information to the community about the *ahlus sunnah wal-jamaah* [translation unknown] religious teachings embraced by the NU.

In the upcoming period NU's attention will turn to education, Islamization and social institutions. Each member of the NU executive boards should increase good relations with the government.

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CSO:4213/270

PRESIDENT ORDERS SOLUTION TO INVESTMENT PROBLEMS

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 31 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] President Soeharto has instructed Eng Soehartoyo, chairman of the BKPM [Capital Investment Coordinating Board] to join other government agencies in overcoming obstacles which have recently impeded capital investment, both PMA [Foreign Capital Investment] and PMDN [Domestic Capital Investment].

These instructions were delivered to Eng Soehartoyo when he reported to the president at the Bina Graha [President's Office] on the development of capital investment yesterday.

Responding to questions from the press after his visit to the president, the chairman of the BKPM mentioned the various factors which affect capital investment, both foreign and domestic, and which involve issues of policy, of implementing decisions, procedures and administration, and of business prospects.

Soehartoyo said that the president asserted that there would be no changes in policies towards capital investment. This assertion should dissipate any doubts still in the minds of investors.

The MENPAN [Minister of State for Administrative Reform] has been instructed to investigate procedures, administration and the problems of implementing existing regulations. These may be revamped.

Eng Soehartoyo said that a prioritized list of 1,000 types of business--projects involving development of national resources, advanced projects and projects which make [as published] components produced by developing businesses--has been drawn up.

Two hundred of these will be particularly promoted because they are thought to have good prospects. They cover agriculture, industry, service and mining enterprises.

The head of the BKPM also noted that the decreased investment in Indonesia stems partly from the effects of the worldwide recession, partly from the increased strength of the dollar and partly from higher interest rates, all of which result in investors preferring to deposit their money in banks.

Eng Soehartoyo said that clarification of Indonesian government policy will dissipate doubts in the minds of the investment community. "I believe that those doubts will disappear in September," he added.

Quarterly applications for domestic capital investments in the first half of 1984 have on the average been about 52 percent of what they were in 1982-1983, and foreign investments have been 38 percent.

He also explained that there had been a jump in investments, both domestic and foreign, in Indonesia in 1983. The target set for that year was 6 trillion rupiahs, but investments reached 10 trillion rupiahs. This jump was caused by the fact that investors wanted to get the tax-free facilities still available at that time.

Because of the worldwide recession and changes in the tax laws, plans for investments in 1984, originally projected at 7 trillion rupiahs, were reduced to 6.5 trillion rupiahs.

Eng Soehartoyo said that because of an excess of permits issued in 1983, valued at 4 trillion rupiahs, the remainder of the 1984 target of 2.5 trillion will certainly be reached.

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CSO:4213/270

INDONESIA

REVIEW OF INVESTMENT POLICY CALLED FOR

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 6 Sep 84 [no page given]

[Text] Jakarta, 5 Sep (ANTARA)--Most Japanese investors are still reluctant and uncertain on the climate of foreign investment policies in Indonesia due to the fact that adjustments have not yet been made since the devaluation of the rupiah in March last year.

Michio Watanabe, chairman of the Japan-Indonesia Parliamentarians League and deputy secretary-general of the Liberal Democratic Party, made this statement in a press conference Wednesday.

He is leading a seven parliamentary mission paying a visit to this country from 3 to 11 September.

He further pointed out that during the courtesy call on President Soeharto, he had called on the Indonesian Government to review its policies on foreign investments such as on taxation, economic laws and bureaucratic procedures. To that end, he also had held talks with some state ministers, among others, Coordinating Minister of Economy, Finance and Industry Ali Wardhana, and Minister of Finance Radius Prawiro.

Touching on the political atmosphere in Indonesia, he said Vice President Umar Wirahadikusumah had assured him that anti-Japanese moves such as the one in 1974 would never happen again in the future.

During his visit to the Indonesian Parliament, he had also proposed regular exchanges of visits between members of the parliaments of both nations.

While here, members of the mission paid homage to the tomb of the Late Lt. Gen. Ali Murtopo, and planned on Thursday to inspect Japanese-Indonesian projects, notably, the Asahan project in North Sumatera and the Brantas Basin Development Project in East Java.

CSO: 4200/1066

REVISION OF 1983 MONETARY POLICY CALLED FOR

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 13 Sep 84 [no page given]

[Text] Jakarta, 13 Sep (ANTARA)--One way out of the adverse effects of the drop in the value of the Indonesian currency (rupiah) would be for the government to review and revise its 1 June 1983 monetary policy.

Rachmat Muljomiseno, one-time trade minister and one of Indonesia's leading economic observer, quoting statements made by the House seventh commission and Frans Seda, said that the problem was one of the monetary that had surfaced in the wake of the issuance of the 1 June policy.

He recalled the fact that since June 1983, the exchange rate of the rupiah continued to drop and Bank Indonesia had frequently adjusted its middle exchange rate to the U.S. dollar.

This brought a negative effect on the producers as well as to traders who had difficulties in planning their overhead costs, which in turn, had its effects on the prices of goods.

Under such circumstances also the importers had to deal with difficulties in dealing with prices but also in their lack of liquidity. The market has become increasingly sluggish and it was very difficult to promote purchasing power.

An increase in the value of the dollar causes a drop in that of the Indonesian currency, and this causes a rise in the prices of goods, but unfortunately not parallel with an increase in purchasing power.

And as a result of all these, there is no stimulation in boosting production, particularly in the industrial sector. Traders are inclined to withhold their goods because they are not sure whether they can obtain their replacement at the same prices. And such attitude would automatically lead sluggishness in trade in general.

Importers not only need rupiahs, which they are not certain they will get, they are also exposed to the possibility of being trapped in difficulties in marketing their products and goods.

These vagaries in liquidity, according to Rachmat Muljomiseno, constituted a regretful consequence of the sudden and drastic changes in the rate of the rupiah toward the U.S. dollar. This irregularity has also adversely effected other fields, including the banking business.

The drastic increase in the interest of call money during the last couple of weeks was also a shock as it once reached 80 percent.

He, meanwhile, admitted that there has been a drop from 80 percent to 65 percent on Tuesday and to 58 percent on Wednesday.

Even if the rate stood at 30 percent, it should still be further lowered. He believed that 20 percent would be reasonable.

CSO: 4200/1066

CATHOLIC CHURCH COUNCIL ACCEPTS PANCASILA AS SOLE PRINCIPLE

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 3 Sep 84 p A5

[Text] Jakarta, 2 Sep (ANTARA)--The Indonesian Catholic Church Council (MAWI) has accepted Pancasila as its sole principle, said the chairman of the council, Mgr. Leo Sukoto, during a hearing with the Karya Pembangunan faction at Parliament here Saturday.

The Catholic Church reached the concensus to accept the Pancasila philosophy during the nationwide gathering of Catholic followers in Jakarta last July 8 to 12

Pancasila has not been adopted by the church for tactical reasons only but because of its high values just like the Catholic teachings.

By adopting Pancasila, Leo Sukoto went on to say, Catholic followers will be able to acquire government support in implementing their religious teachings.

However, Mgr. Leo Sukoto has also stressed that MAWI will ask for confirmation of the role of religion as stated in the bill of mass organization. Besides, since the Catholic Church is a universal organization established by the Vatican Bishopric, it does not belong to the category of a mass-organization.

The important thing is, Leo Sukoto added, that every Catholic follower in Indonesia sticks to the Pancasila philosophy and not just accepting the bill of mass-organization.

CSO: 4200/1066

INDONESIA

FORMER AMBASSADOR TALKS ABOUT JAPANESE INVESTMENT

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 3 Sep 84 p A1

[Text] Medan, 2 Sep (ANTARA)--Indonesia is still a potential area for Japanese investments, said former Indonesian ambassador to Japan Sajidiman Surjohadiprodjo in a lecture before a congress of the participants of the Indonesian Indigenous Businessmen's Association (HIPPI) here Saturday.

Sajidiman also said at present Indonesia is the second country in the world with the largest Japanese capital investments.

In his lecture he explained that Japanese businessmen prefer to establish joint ventures with non-indigenous Indonesians because they manage their business better, have bigger capital, and follow Confusianism like most Japanese.

However, the main reason for not having economic relations with native Indonesians is the lack of will to work hard in most indigenous businessmen, Sajidiman Surjohadiprodjo added.

This prejudice against Indonesians is expected to be eliminated in the future, he said.

And to meet the objective of a balanced trade between Indonesia and Japan, Surjohadiprodjo stated that a board in charge of giving informations on prospective Indonesian business partners should be set up shortly.

HIPPI in this regard can play a role to enable indigenous businessmen to promote their credibility.

Referring to non-crude exports he stressed the importance of a trading house which will manage export goods in large amounts.

And it is the traders themselves who are supposed to win the confidence of their Japanese counterparts in selling the goods in the country, not the Indonesian Embassy (KBRI), since it can only provide information.

CSO: 4200/1066

ASAHAN ALUMINUM SMELTERY CALLED BEST IN THE WORLD

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 10 Sep 84 [no page given]

[Text] Medan, 9 Sep (ANTARA)--The aluminum smeltery in Kuala Tanjung, Asahan regency, according to a group of Japanese MPs on a visit to North Sumatra, was second to none of its kind in the world.

Sotoo Oki, a leading industrialist, one of the members of the Japanese parliamentary mission, said here Saturday the [word indistinct] massive project operated with high technology, and its products were of very high quality.

Oki runs a large industrial undertaking in his country, which is also a large importer of Indonesian aluminium raw material produced by PT Inalum, an industrial undertaking reflecting the close friendship between the two nations.

"I also have connections with similar industries in the United States and Europe, but none of them is comparable to the Asahan project," he pointed out.

Oiki in the company of Hisoki Kamei and Masaru Urata, also members of the Japanese legislative group, was on a three-day visit to the province. They were part of a similar group led by the chairman of the Japanese Upper House, which was also on a visit to East Java.

During the three days in North Sumatra, the group visited the Asahan project in North Tapanuli and the aluminium plant PT Inalum in Kuala Tanjung.

Large Potential

Hisoki Kamei, leader of the group saw the Asahan project as a giant hydroelectric power generating plant with a large potential for further expansion.

The Asahan project, a fruit of cooperation between Indonesia and Japan, was started to be built in 1967, and produced 513 megawatts of electricity. The large electric power is distributed to Kuala Tanjung for the smelting aluminium.

The project is now benefitting from the waterfalls at Sigura-gura and Tangga.

CSO: 4200/1066

MINISTER ON FORESTS, FOREST PRODUCTS

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 11 Sep 84 [no page given]

[Text] Samarinda, 11 Sep (ANTARA)--Forest products have a good marketing prospect because the government is now encouraging the export of nonoils.

This was stated here Saturday by the Minister for Forestry Soedjarwo, at a ceremony marking the transfer of post of the East Kalimantan Forestry Service from Hendro Prastowo to Adung Malik.

Prastowo is now the production director of PT Inhutani.

Apart from processed timber, serious consideration should be given to other exportable products such as rattan.

The minister stressed the continuous supply of good quality raw material was a prerequisite for the growth of forest product industry.

Raw material supply is derived from natural and man-made forests. Initially, there will be 21,000 hectares of man-made forest land in East Kalimantan, South Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, Lampung, South Sulawesi, North Sumatra and South Sumatra.

The acreage will be increased to 300,000 hectares.

Critical Land

At this time there are 20 million hectares of critical land in badly need of rehabilitation.

Of the total, only five million hectares have been rehabilitated. Three and a half hectares of the five hectares belong to the people and the remainder to the government.

The steady increase of critical land is primarily caused by the opening of new lands for agricultural purposes as a result of population increase.

Groups of economically weak residents fell trees and cultivate quick yielding crops to earn a living.

This leads to erosion and floods. In the dry season, there will be shortage of water.

In Pelita IV efforts are under way to provide land for some 500,000 nomadic families, the minister said in a written address read by Wartono Kadri, director general for reforestation and land rehabilitation.

CSO: 4200/1066

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO MALAYSIA--Jakarta, 4 Sep (ANTARA)--Kuala Lumpur has given its approval to the appointment of Army Lieutenant General Himawan Soetanto as Indonesia's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Malaysia succeeding Rais Abin Himawan Soetanto (55) for the first time entered military training in Yogyakarta in 1945-1948, and after going through several other special trainings both at home and abroad, he completed special courses at the Army's School for Staff and Commanding Officers in 1967. He played a major role in dealing with the communists during and after the G30S/PKI movement in 1965, and joined the UN peacekeeping forces in the Congo in 1960-1961, and the UN forces in the Middle East (Sinai) in 1973-1974. [Text] [Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 5 Sep 84 [no page given]]

EAST JAVA BIGGEST RICE SUPPLIER--Jakarta, 5 Sep (ANTARA)--East Java still the biggest national food stock supplier, followed by Central Java and West Java. Data available at the Logistic Board (Bulog) said that until 24 August 1984 the province had collected 907,378 tons, while Central Java 435,418 tons and West Java 383,334 tons. Bulog has so far collected 2,204,880 tons of rice as national stock for 1984/85 namely from Java (1,760,233 tons) and from outside Java (444,657 tons). South Sulawesi is the biggest rice producer outside Java. In 1984/85 it produces 162,746 tons, followed by West Nusatenggara 81,418 tons, Lampung 55,009 tons, Bali 31,071 tons, South Sumatra 30,800 tons, North Sumatra 29,923 tons, Aceh 22,615 tons and other regions 31,075 tons. The national food stock for 1984/85 is estimated to reach 2.5 million tons. [Text] [Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 6 Sep 84 p A3]

WORKERS TO BE SENT ABROAD--Mataram, 10 Sep (ANTARA)--The Ministry of Manpower has assigned the provincial government of West Nusatenggara (NTB) to work for the dispatch of 4,000 qualified workers from the region to other countries in the five-year period of the Fourth Plan (Pelita IV). Chief official of the ministry in Mataram, Drs. Muh. Satja Tjatjo, said 3,000 of the target would be needed in Malaysia and Brunei Darussalam and 1,000 in Saudi Arabia. Drs. Tjatjo said the assignment was in response to a request made by NTB Governor Gatot Suherman recently when he met Manpower Minister Sudomo in Jakarta. He said workers to be sent abroad would first be trained in the needed skills in Mataram before being sent off. [Text] [Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 10 Sep 84 [page not given]]

5,331 PROJECTS THIS YEAR--Mataram, 13 Sep (ANTARA)--In the first year (1984/85) of Pelita IV (Fourth Five-Year Plan, 1984-1989) the Indonesian Government will through DIPS (approved project lists) set up 5,331 projects for the various sectors, spread in 27 provinces in the country, to reach equity in development and its results. Out of these projects, 2,812 will cost up to Rp. 200 million, 1,082 from Rp.201 million to Rp.500 million, 669 from Rp.501 million to Rp.1 billion, and 768 projects above Rp.1 billion. This was stated to ANTARA by West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) provincial development planning agency sources here Thursday. DKI Jakarta will have the biggest share of these projects, viz. 1,067, followed by West Java and East Java in second and third place with 309 and 215 projects, respectively. The Nusa Tenggara region, covering Bali, NTB, East Nusa Tenggara (NTT) and East timor will be allotted 156, 136, 139 and 116 projects, respectively. [Text] [Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 13 Sep 84 p A-4]

CSO: 4200/1067

KAMPUCHEA

KHIEU SAMPHAN SENDS MESSAGE TO PAPUA NEW GUINEA

BK150309 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
14 Sep 84

[11 September message from Democratic Kampuchean Vice President Khieu Samphan
to the Papua New Guinean foreign minister]

[Text] His Excellency Rabbie Namaliu, foreign minister of Papua New Guinea,

Your Excellency:

On the occasion of Papua New Guinea's national day, I am most happy to express warmest congratulations to Your Excellency and wish all the best. May your great country prosper. At the same time, I am glad to express, once again, profound gratitude for the sympathy and precious assistance and support of the Papua New Guinean people and government for the just cause of the Kampuchean people and the CGDK in their struggle for national survival against foreign aggression and occupation. May the friendship and cooperation between our two people and countries further develop.

With highest regards.

Democratic Kampuchea, 11 September 1984

CSO: 4212/64

VODK COMMENTS ON 'TRICKY' SRV PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

BK190633 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
18 Sep 84

[Station commentary: "Any Peace Negotiation Must Stand on UN Resolutions by Clearly Determining the Time of the Complete and Unconditional Vietnamese Troop Withdrawal From Kampuchea"]

[Text] In the past several days, Hanoi's tricky Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach stated that Vietnam wants to negotiate with ASEAN without any preconditions. Why does Vietnam want to hold talks with ASEAN? ASEAN is not directly in conflict with Vietnam on the Kampuchean problem. The Kampuchean problem has been caused by Vietnam's aggression.

In the past, the Hanoi Vietnamese raised such negotiations many times by using the label of a regional dialogue among the Indochinese countries and ASEAN. Now they have made every effort to make propaganda about the same negotiation but they take off the label of regional negotiations and put on the new label of peace negotiations. The significance of peace negotiations is based on Vietnam's old maneuvers. When ever these tricky maneuvers on regional or peace negotiations were staged by the Hanoi Vietnamese, they were denounced and exposed by the world. This time, when Nguyen Co Thach made propaganda about so-called peace negotiations the world rejected and denounced it. The international community has clearly realized that there is nothing new in this Vietnamese proposal on negotiations. It is the Hanoi Vietnamese's old tricky maneuver painted with a new color and with a new label. Therefore it is not important.

Thai Foreign Ministry Permanent Secretary Asa Sarasin rejected this Vietnamese maneuver on 14 September by stressing that any peace negotiation must be held between the aggressors and the aggressed.

The Kampuchean problem has been caused by the Vietnamese who sent hundreds of thousand of soldiers to attack and annex Kampuchea--an independent and sovereign state--in violation of and to trample on the principles of international relations and the UN Charter. If Vietnam wants to negotiate to resolve the Kampuchean problem it must hold talks with Democratic Kampuchea which has been the victim of its aggression. Any peace negotiations must discuss the issue of a complete and unconditional Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Kampuchea in compliance with the UN resolutions and respect for the Kampuchean

people's right to determine their own destiny. Peace cannot be restored in Kampuchea unless the Vietnamese withdraw all their troops from Kampuchea. If the Hanoi Vietnamese raise a proposal on negotiations under the label of Indochina and on a tricky plan without saying a single word about the Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Kampuchea, such a situation is not genuine peace talks. Therefore, it cannot resolve the Kampuchean problem because the Vietnamese refuse to withdraw their troops from Kampuchea and they continue to annex Kampuchea and massacre the Kampuchean people every passing day. Thus, peace cannot be restored in Kampuchea. Such negotiations would not seek genuine peace in Kampuchea. On the contrary, it is only to legitimize Vietnam's aggression in Kampuchea.

Such a negotiation is only a tricky maneuver to delay Vietnam's defeat so that they have time to breathe and to have the upper hand on the Kampuchean battlefield. It is also aimed at diverting world opinion before the convening of the UN General Assembly session from the issue of Vietnam's aggression in Kampuchea so that the international community does not denounce and condemn this aggression. The international community has agreed that the key to resolving the Kampuchean problem and to restore peace in Kampuchea is that the Vietnamese must respect and implement the UN resolutions which were successively adopted in the past five assemblies with an overwhelming majority, that is the Vietnamese must withdraw all their aggressor troops unconditionally from Kampuchea and respect the Kampuchean people's right to determine their own destiny. If the Hanoi Vietnamese really want to negotiate and restore peace in Kampuchea, they must hold talks on the basis of the five past UN resolutions by clearly determining the time of their complete troop withdrawal from Kampuchea. The Kampuchean people and the international community accept negotiations on this basis. If the Vietnamese do not stand on the basis of the UN resolutions and continue to stage endless tricky maneuvers, the world will continue to oppose them and reject all their maneuvers. At the forthcoming UN General Assembly session, the international community will again raise its voice to denounce and condemn more vigorously the Vietnamese aggressors. The international community will continue to join hands to bring stronger pressure to bear on the Vietnamese in all fields, in addition to the struggle of the Kampuchean people and the CGDK who have fought the Vietnamese enemy aggressors on the battlefield, in order to force them to withdraw all their aggressor troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the UN resolutions.

Such measures are necessary to restore genuine peace in Kampuchea and to re-establish peace in Southeast Asia which would contribute to the defense of peace in the world.

CSO: 4212/64

KAMPUCHEA

VODK REPORTS YAQUB KHAN MESSAGE TO KHIEU SAMPHAN

BK220308 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
21 Sep 84

[5 September message from Pakistani Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan to Khieu Samphan, Democratic Kampuchean vice president in charge of foreign affairs]

[Text] To His Excellency Khieu Samphan, Democratic Kampuchean vice president in charge of foreign affairs:

Your Excellency,

I highly value your letter dated 2 August 1984 in which you informed me about the heroic struggle for national liberation waged by the Kampuchean people under the leadership of the CGDK headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk.

Pakistan has all along supported the Kampuchean people's just cause and we will further adhere to this principled stand by continuing to oppose foreign military intervention, whether in our neighboring countries or in other friendly nonaligned countries, such as Kampuchea. We have publicly condemned the foreign armed intervention against Kampuchea--an act that runs counter to the UN Charter and the principles of international law concerning the right of each state to manage its own national affairs. The Pakistani president has strongly condemned the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea.

At the United Nations as well as other international forums, Pakistan will continue to support Democratic Kampuchea's just cause. As during the previous sessions, at the coming 39th UN General Assembly, we will continue to support the UN resolution that demands that all foreign troops be withdrawn from Kampuchea in order to allow the Kampuchean people to freely exercise their sacred right to self-determination. Pakistan will also support Democratic Kampuchea's seat and other privileges at the United Nations.

With highest regards,

[Dated] Islamabad, 5 September 1984

CSO: 4212/64

KAMPUCHEA

KHIEU SAMPHAN GREETES MALI FOREIGN MINISTER

BK240214 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
23 Sep 84

[19 September message from DK Vice President Khieu Samphan to Mali Foreign
Minister Alioune Blondin Beye]

[Text] To His Excellency Alioune Blondin Beye, minister of foreign affairs
and international cooperation of the Republic of Mali, Bamako:

Your Excellency,

On Mali's solemn national day, I am most happy to express warmest congratula-
tions to you and wish you happiness. May the Republic of Mali prosper. At
the same time, I am most happy to once again express profound gratitude to you
for the precious support provided by the Republic of Mali for the just struggle
of the Kampuchean people and the CGDK for national survival and for an inde-
pendent Kampuchea against foreign aggression and occupation.

May the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two peoples and
countries further develop firmly and constantly.

With highest regards,

[Dated] Democratic Kampuchea, 19 September 1984

CSO: 4212/64

KAMPUCHEA

LEADERS THANK LAO COUNTERPARTS FOR FLOOD MESSAGE

BK210241 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Recently, Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; Comrade Chea Sim, chairman of the National Assembly and the KUFNCD National Council; and Comrade Chan Si, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PRK, sent a message of thanks to Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the LPDR; and Comrade Souphanouvong, state president and chairman of the Lao Supreme People's Council and the Lao National Construction Front. Among other things, the message says:

We were very touched by the fraternal sentiments you expressed to Kampuchean flood victims. We would like to express profound gratitude to you, and through you, to the fraternal Lao who have always provided our people with moral and material support in any circumstance.

Please accept our warm militant solidarity greetings and high regards.

CSO: 4212/64

VODK WARNS OF SRV ATTEMPTS TO POISON FOOD

BK080839 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
7 Sep 84

[Text] The Vietnamese aggressors drew up plans to kill our people and children in Kompong Thom town last August according to the following methods:

1. Disembowel our people and stuff them with opium;
2. Paralyze children with poisonous pills before syphoning off their blood until they die;
3. Lace sugar, milk, and cakes with poisonous chemicals to kill our people and children.

This was a most criminal, barbarous, and ferocious plan concocted by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors to massacre and exterminate our Kampuchean race. These Vietnamese aggressors are a thousand times more savage and fascistic than the Hitlerites of yore. In order to succeed in their scheme to exterminate the Kampuchean race and annex Kampuchean territory, the Vietnamese aggressors do not hesitate to resort to the most perfidious and savage methods, be they or be they not banned by international law and practice.

In the face of these crimes by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, the people of Kompong Thom town as well as those in other localities throughout the country are called upon to always heighten their vigilance regarding all maneuvers of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors who attempt to massacre, butcher, and exterminate our people. Before consuming sugar, candies, cakes, and food on sale in the market places, they should thoroughly examine them. As for sugar, medicines, or foodstuffs sold by the Vietnamese, they should be carefully checked as they may be poisoned for the purpose of causing death to our people.

CSO: 4212/64

CLANDESTINE RADIOS REPORT BATTLEFIELD ACTIVITIES

Attack on Vietnamese Position

BK050301 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
4 Sep 84

[Text] On the night of 30 August, our National Army and guerrillas attacked a Vietnamese company position at (O Kriet), east of Moung market, Moung battlefield [Battambang Province]. After a 15-minute battle, we completely liberated this position. We killed a Vietnamese soldier, wounded two others, destroyed 6 barracks, 10 trenches, and a rice mill, and damaged 2 bridges, one on Route 5 and the other on the railway line. Each bridge measures 15 meters.

Long live our valiant and courageous National Army, guerrillas, and people on the Moung battlefield!

Attack in Kompong Thom Province

BK060542 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
5 Sep 84

[Text] At 0500 on 30 August, we attacked a Vietnamese enemy position at Phat Sanday on the Tonle Sap shore, Tonle Say battlefield [Kompong Thom Province]. After 15 minutes of fighting, we completely liberated this position.

We killed 33 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 20 others for a total of 53 casualties. We destroyed 10 motorboats, 8 boat engines, 9 boats, 9 military barracks, 4 Goryunov, 6 AK's, 1 B-40, 3 AR-15's, 1 DK-82, 1 pistol, and 3 sacks of rice and seized 3 AK's, 2 M-79's, 2 SKS's, a carbine, 4 crates of Goryunov ammunition, 1,174 rounds of AK ammunition, 14 AK magazines, 13 hand grenades, 3 RPD magazines, 10 sacks of goods, 7 pairs of sandals, a calculator, a typewriter, 5 boat engines, 7 boats, a cassette recorder, a radio receiver, 2 rolls of cloth, and a quantity of military materiel.

Long live our valiant and courageous National Army, guerrillas and people on the Tonle Sap battlefield!

Three Villages Liberated

BK150340 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
14 Sep 84

[Text] On the night of 4 September, our National Army and guerrillas successfully attacked a Vietnamese commune office at Boeng, Baray District, Kompong Thom Province. We killed or wounded a number of Vietnamese enemy soldiers, destroyed a commune office, a barrack, and a quantity of military materiel. We seized an M-79, 4 AK's, 4 M-79 rounds, 140 rounds of AK ammunition, 2 hand grenades, and a quantity of various materiel. We also liberated three villages: Boeng Khang Tbong, Boeng Khang Cheung, and Boeng Kandal.

Long live our valiant and courageous National Army, guerrillas, and people in Baray District, Kompong Thom battlefield!

10 September Attack

BK160736 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Excerpt] On Moung battlefield in Battambang Province, on 10 September we attacked a Vietnamese company position at Kralaom Phluk. After 15 minutes of fighting, we totally smashed this position, killing four Vietnamese soldiers and wounding seven others. We destroyed an RPG, an AK, six barracks, nine trenches, and some war materiel. We also destroyed eight sections of railroad track at Karlaom Phluk, a total of 102 meters, and a 7-meter-long bridge on Route 5. On the same day, we destroyed 12 portions of railroad track totaling 600 meters at an area between Kbal Say and Kaoh Cha.

SRV Division Command Post Attacked

BK190602 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Our national army launched a three-pronged attack on Choam Khsan District seat and the command post of the Vietnamese enemy's 309th division on Preah Vihear battlefield on the night of 15 September. The first prong was aimed at the command post, the (Thmar Kon) post, and the Choam Khsan district office. The second prong attacked the Vietnamese battalion position at Dammak Sdach. The third prong attacked the Vietnamese company position at Ke Kraham. After 45 minutes of fighting we totally liberated and took control of these three positions and the Choam Khsan District seat. As a result:

1. We killed 40 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 55 others, for a total of 95 enemy casualties. Among those killed were a Vietnamese division commander, a provincial expert, and two district experts. We destroyed 4 pistols, 30 AK's, 5 B-40's, 2 60-mm mortars, 2 (Santo) machineguns, 2 DK-82's, 1 DK-75, 3 RPD's, 2 AR-15's, a large Soviet-made telegram set, 3 telephone sets, 7 typewriters, an arms depot, a rice warehouse containing 100 metric tons of rice, a medicine warehouse, a storage containing 100 rolls of cloth, 2 paddy storages containing 100 metric tons of paddy, and a quantity of war materiel.

2. We seized 10 assorted weapons and some war materiel. We have been launching more attacks against the Vietnamese enemy in this area.

Attack on Sambo District, Kratie

BK190607 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Our national army launched a commando attack against Sambo District seat in Kratie Province for the second time on 12 September. Following a 25-minute battle, we totally liberated and took control of this district seat. As a result we killed 15 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 10 others. Among those killed were a Vietnamese colonel [Sak Pram] and a Vietnamese major [Sak Buon]. We destroyed a district office building, a battalion command post, a company command post, an ammunition depot, a material storage depot, 50 assorted weapons, and some military equipment. We seized 19 assorted weapons, including 5 AK's, 7 AR-15's, 7 AK-50, and a quantity of war materiel. We released four Khmer soldiers.

SRV Tanks Sent

BK210221 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] The Vietnamese enemy transported many tanks from Vietnam to Kompong Som port on 6 September. These tanks were later sent to the western Kampuchea battlefield.

The Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors and their Soviet masters are stubbornly sending more troops and weapons to continue to kill the Kampuchean people and commit genocide against the Kampuchean race, grossly violating the UN resolutions. The Kampuchean people would like to appeal to the international community and world opinion, and especially the forthcoming UN General Assembly session, to continue to take measures to pressure and force the Vietnamese to withdraw all of their aggressor troops from Kampuchea and let the Kampuchean people determine their own destiny without any outside interference.

3 MOUNG Villages 'Liberated'

BK220139 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Our forces attacked the Vietnamese commune office at Khum Kakaoh on MOUNG battlefield on 16 September. After 10 minutes of fighting, we totally liberated this commune office. We killed a Vietnamese soldier and wounded two others; destroyed an AK, two houses belonging to the Vietnamese experts, two barracks, five trenches, and a rice milling machine; and liberated three villages: Phum Kakaoh, Phum Damnak Kathen, and Phum (Tuol Trom).

The following morning, we ambushed a Vietnamese company sallying out of MOUNG District in an attempt to rescue their colleagues. We killed four Vietnamese soldiers and wounded eight others. We destroyed a B-40, an M-79, and three AK's, and seized a quantity of war materiel.

On 17 September, we attacked the Vietnamese soldiers at Don Tri, killing one and wounding two others.

Attack on SRV Military Truck

BK230413 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Here is a report from various battlefields:

Pailin-Route 10 battlefield: On 19 September, we attacked and set ablaze a Vietnamese truck carrying a 105-mm artillery piece to Kompong Lei. We killed three Vietnamese soldiers on the truck, wounded three others, and destroyed a 105-mm artillery piece and two AK's.

Attack on Battambang Position

BK240353 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Text] On the night of 18 September, our national army and guerrillas attacked Vietnamese positions at Kach Rotes village and Kompong Preah commune. After a 30-minute battle, we completely liberated this commune position. We killed 5 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 10 others for a total of 15 casualties. We destroyed two B-40 rocket launchers and five AK's.

Long live our valiant and courageous national army, guerrillas, and people on the Battambang battlefield!

Guerrilla Attacks

BK090738 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Text] The Lao National Liberation Front guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese enemy in Kalum hamlet twice from 27 to 30 August, killing three and wounding three others, for a total of six Vietnamese casualties.

CSO: 4212/64

BRIEFS

VIETNAMESE ROUND UP CHILDREN--Between the end of August and early September, in Phnom Penh, Santuk, Stoung, and Kompong Svay districts in Kompong Thom Province, Baribo and Rolea P'ier District in Kompong Chhnang Province, and in Chikreng District in Siem Reap Province, the Vietnamese enemy rounded up children to get their blood to serve its war of aggression. [Text] [BK150324 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 14 Sep 84]

HANOI PEACE PLAN--Before leaving Austria on 17 September to attend the UN General Assembly session in New York, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, strongly denounced the recent maneuver of Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach. The Samdech stated that the recent proposal put forward by Nguyen Co Thach is a tricky maneuver to mislead public opinion. The Samdech President stated: At present, there are 700,000 Vietnamese in Kampuchea. If the Kampuchean problem is not resolved, by the end of this century there will be 15 million Vietnamese in Kampuchea and only 1 million Khmer. This is the threat posed by the Vietnamization policy, which is a danger to Kampuchea's existence. [Text] [BK200521 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 19 Sep 84]

VIETNAMESE MURDER DRIVER--On 1 September, in front of the independence monument in Phnom Penh, the Vietnamese enemy robbed a tricycle driver of his 500 Riel and wristwatch and then stabbed him to death. [Text] [BK150428 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 14 Sep 84]

USE OF TOXIC SHELLS--In early September in Leach District [Pursat Province], the Vietnamese enemy used 105-mm and 80-mm toxic shells to spread poison in villages, ponds, reservoirs, and forests, affecting 55 people, 10 of whom were seriously affected. Victims first experienced difficulty in breathing, then vomited and were paralyzed. Currently, the Vietnamese enemy is continuing to use poison by every means. [Text] [BK240200 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 23 Sep 84]

MONKS MEETING--On 19 September, a meeting was held at Unalom Monastery to summarize the achievements of monks in Phnom Penh over the past 5 years. Attending the meeting were, among others, Keo Chanda, party committee's secretary and chairman of the Phnom Penh people's revolutionary committee; Superior Bonze Tep Vong, vice chairman of the National Assembly and the KUFNCD National Council;

Chan Ven, secretary of the Council of State; and vice chairman of the KUFNCD National Council; and Venerable (Sieu Viet), member of the Vietnamese Buddhist Central Committee. Also attending the meeting were a Buddhist delegation from Ho Chi Minh City; monks; monastery committees in Phnom Penh; and representatives from various services attached to the Phnom Penh people's revolutionary committee. Speaking on the occasion, Keo Chanda highly appreciated the achievements of monks and monastery committees over the past 5 years. [Summary] [BK191430 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 19 Sep 84 BK]

RED CROSS AID DISTRIBUTION--At the end of August, the Kampuchean Red Cross distributed 150 metric tons of rice to 3,000 families in various localities in Kompong Chhnang Province. Kompong Tralach District received aid for 1,500 families; Kompong Leng District for 450 families, Toek Phos District for 600 families; Bariibo District for 540 families; Rolea P'ier District for 730 families, and the provincial seat for 180 families. [Text] [BK131013 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 13 Sep 84]

CHIKRENG DISTRICT FORCES' ACTIONS--Firmly grasping the stand of safeguarding the revolutionary gains and ensuring security for the people, the cadres and combatants of the Chikreng District armed forces, Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province, have launched search-and-destroy operations and counterattacks against the enemy, causing successive defeats to him. In fact, last August our armed forces killed three enemy soldiers on the spot and seized several weapons. Along with attacks against the enemy, the armed forces of Chikreng District have persuaded 22 enemy soldiers and misled persons to surrender to the authorities, bringing with them several weapons. At present, the armed forces of Chikreng District have further increased their ability to mop up the enemy remnants in order to ensure security for the people and promote production efforts. [Text] [BK230955 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 23 Sep 84]

MISLED PERSONS GET-TOGETHER--A get-together was organized on 13 September in Phnum Sruoch District, Kompong Speu Province, by local state authorities. It was attended by about 300 persons and 100 misled persons who have returned to the fold over the past 5 years. Some misled persons talked about their hardship while staying with the Pol Pot bandits and contrasted it with the happy life since returning to the revolution. Comrade Peou Lida, deputy secretary of the KUFNCD National Council, also explained the clemency policy of the party and state to the misled persons and appealed to those whose relatives are still among the enemy ranks to strive to win them back. [Summary] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 14 Sep 84 BK]

PUOK DISTRICT DEFENSE ACTIVITIES--Aside from launching agricultural production, the people in Puok District of Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province have actively taken part in the national defense work. In August, they helped transport 32 cartloads of food supplies to the forefront. They also helped transport ammunition on 20 occasions, cleared 50 hectares of bushes for setting up military bases, and dug a trench. Moreover, they also helped the combatants search for enemy hideouts. [Text] [BK220859 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 22 Sep 84]

PUOK DISTRICT AUGUST ACTIONS--The Armed Forces of Puok District in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province have increased their combat quality for the defense of their beloved country. In fact, during August, the Armed Forces of Puok District launched 8 operations against the hideouts of the bandits, killing 16 bandits on the spot, wounding 7 others, and seized a quantity of war materiel. At the same time, the Armed Forces of Puok District have persuaded seven misled persons in the enemy's ranks to turn themselves in to the authorities. From the beginning of the year to the end of August, 88 misled persons turned themselves to the authorities, bringing along a number of weapons. [Text] [BK191025 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 18 Sep 84]

SOUPHANOUVONG MESSAGE TO HENG SAMRIN--Recently, Comrade Souphanouvong, chairman of the LPDR Council of State and the Lao Supreme People's Council, sent a message of thanks to Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; and Comrade Chea Sim, chairman of the National Assembly, for their congratulations on his 75th birthday. The message says: I would like to express profound thanks to you and, through you, to the PRK Council of State and National Assembly and the entire Kampuchean people who sent congratulations on my 75th birthday. I am very pleased to observe that the fraternal friendship, the special militant solidarity, and cooperation in every field between the parties, governments, and peoples of our two countries have constantly and firmly developed. I would like to wish you and the comrade leaders of the Kampuchean party and government good health in order to lead the fraternal Kampuchean people toward new successes in defending the fatherland and building a new life in accordance with the socialist path. [Text] [BK170702 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 17 Sep 84]

CSO: 4212/64

APPEAL FOR POLITICAL SOLUTION OF INTERNAL PARTY PROBLEM SUPPORTED

Selangor SIN CHEW JIT POH MALAYSIA in Chinese 23 Jul 84 p 20

[Editorial: "Prime Minister's Expostulation"]

[Text] On 21 July, speaking at the opening ceremony of the 32nd general assembly of the Malaysian Indian Congress [MIC], Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir stressed: Member parties of the National Front should settle their internal party problems through political means to avert the political dispute from being brought to court for mediation.

The prime minister pointed out that differences in opinion should be resolved in accordance with party statute or other internal methods, otherwise it would be like "washing one's dirty linen in public."

He added: "Making a family scandal public and letting outsiders interfere in an internal party dispute would lead to distrust by members and the general public toward the party concerned."

The prime minister's expostulation is not only opportune but also significant, and serves as a timely exhortation to the protracted infighting going on in the Malaysian Chinese Association [MCA], which deserves a soul-searching and self-examination by both factions concerned.

As a matter of fact, we have repeatedly pointed out that the main contradiction in the MCA infighting is a problem of power struggle for the right to internal leadership. It is incumbent upon both factions to discuss and negotiate with each other calmly and sincerely to tide over party crisis.

In our 4 June editorial, we pointed out that all Chinese with intuitive knowledge on nationality who cherish common benefit and unity of Chinese society do not wish the MCA internal feud to be settled by the court, because whichever side wins the case will lose the support of the other--which eventually will result in half an MCA. The political strength of the Chinese would be dissipated and weakened, which in turn would create ill effects on Chinese society as a whole.

Various Chinese organizations throughout the country have expressed many constructive opinions concerning the MCA infighting. Tan Sri Wee Boon Pin and Datuk Wong Tok Chai, president and vice president of the Malaysian Chinese

Merchants Federation respectively, have even contacted Datuk Neo Yee Pan and Tan Koon Swan, persuading them to make contributions in the interests of MCA's internal unity and the Chinese community's common benefit. Unfortunately, the speakers talked with great earnestness, but the audience paid little attention.

In the wake of Prime Minister Dr Mahathir's official statement regarding internal problems of party members of the National Front, we maintain that both factions involved in the MCA infighting should wake up and leap out of the rut of personal rights and interests and promote MCA's internal unity through discussions and negotiations. This not only would coincide with the MCA's interests and the aspirations of Chinese society, but also help consolidate the National Front's position.

Most recently, Tan Koon Swan, JP, has repeatedly expressed his wish to settle the power struggle within the MCA as soon as possible.

He said: "As long as MCA's leadership revives the democratic system within the party, reinstates the membership of those expelled party members, resolves the freezing ban against party branches and clarifies the problem of 'phantom members,' I am willing to make a personal sacrifice and accept all solution formulas in order to bring the power struggle within MCA to an end."

Judging by his publicly-known stand, Tan Koon Swan's real motive in bringing the MCA infighting to court caused a lot of speculations. Yet, objectively speaking, such a decision is indeed a sort of personal sacrifice which carries a positive significance toward the preservation of a whole and complete MCA.

It is essential that MCA, under the leadership of Datuk Neo Yee Pan, considers all requests submitted by the Tan faction, so that the power struggle within the party can be satisfactorily resolved within a short period.

The history of MCA has proven that a struggle for personal rights and interests is a prime culprit to injure the party. The MCA's weak performance, unprincipled self-exposure and washing of its dirty linen in public during the current internal feud--all these are the main reasons which have led to distrust by MCA members and Chinese society toward this political party. This is a warning for us, and we hope that those leaders concerned at the MCA would draw a lesson from a bitter experience and do their best [in running the party].

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CSO: 4205/73

MAHATHIR'S VIEW ON POLITICAL PARTY INFIGHTING

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 24 Jul 84 p 2

[Commentary]

[Text] At the 32nd general assembly of the Malaysian Indian Congress [MIC] the other day, Prime Minister Datuk Dr Mahathir clarified his view on political party infighting.

In his opinion, when an internal dispute occurs in a member party of the National Front, its solution should be sought within the party concerned. The problem should not be brought to court, because such method of solution would weaken the position of the National Front government and the trust of the people toward the government.

Not a few internal disputes have taken place among member parties of the National Front in the past 6 months. For examples, such unpleasant internal affairs have cropped up in the Sarawak National Party [SNAP], Malaysian Chinese Association [MCA], Malaysian People's Movement [GERAKAN] and Malaysian Indian Congress [MIC].

Although the infighting in the SNAP was not brought to court, the party was split into two parts, resulting in the formation of the splinter Dayak Party. The MCA, GERAKAN and MIC have taken their respective internal disputes to court for mediation one after another, of which the most serious case is MCA's.

It cannot be denied that the prime minister's view on internal disputes occurring within National Front members was directed against the above-mentioned parties, particularly MCA whose sub judice case is causing a public furor

The prime minister's view is correct. He holds the view that national interest is above everything else. All of us should place our personal interests below national interests, because without a country, a person's existence would be devoid of meaning. The same thing applies to a political party. We should place party interests above its members'. When a conflict of interest arises between a party and its members, we should renounce personal interests. This is the meaning of sacrificing the self in favor of the group.

The prime minister's view positively explains that no matter whether an individual's viewpoint is right or wrong, it is essential for the individual to make a sacrifice for the sake of the party's unity and strength.

Another view broached by the prime minister is that any internal party dispute can be solved through the party's statute or normal, appropriate methods, and whatever the ultimate decision may be, it must be adhered to.

The prime minister has his own reasoning in propounding these views. On the one hand, it is possible that he likens a political party to a family. A family has its chief and his members. When something important occurs in the family, it should be settled at home. This is what we call "domestic shame should not be made public."

If we arraign a party's dispute before a court, the judge will study and make a decision on the basis of reasonings presented by both disputants. But the prime basis the judge relies on is still the constitution of the party concerned. Thus, such verdict in an open court definitely lays bare the shortcomings of the political party itself.

Furthermore, the court has only one final decision. In other words, only one side will win, and the losing side must accept the verdict. And this will cause a traumatic effect on the party's unity and development.

On the other hand, if the dispute were to be resolved internally by the political party concerned through its constitution or some other method, it is quite possible that a mutually-satisfactory solution formula may be found, which would be advantageous to both party and individual.

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CSO: 4205/73

CHINESE BUSINESSMEN CALLED ON TO FORM MODERN ENTERPRISES

Selangor SIN CHEW JIT POH MALAYSIA in Chinese 29 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] Datuk Koh Peng Teng, honorary president of the Malaysian Chinese Merchants Federation [MCMF], indicated that for the nation's economic benefit and the Chinese long-range economic position, Chinese businessmen should form new modern enterprises and grasp new opportunities offered by the government economic policy. This way, we can obtain greater, real benefits for our next generations to enjoy.

He said: "After at least 50 years of painstaking cultivation, establishment and consolidation, the economy of Malaysian Chinese has reached the present magnitude and position. It is true that retail trade in cities and villages across the nation is still in the hands of the Chinese, that small-scale factories, ironworks and other handmade industries are still run by the Chinese, and that the Chinese economic position today mainly relies on this motley group of merchants for support.

"However, assaulted by the government policy and modernized business management system, the century-old Chinese traditional enterprises, under the prevailing conditions, are swaying in the midst of a raging storm and running the danger of elimination.

"We must openly admit that unless Chinese businessmen can shake off their traditional, backward mentality, we will not be able to get a foothold in this highly competitive, modernized, technical economic field, let alone lead ahead.

"At this crucial and most difficult period, the founding of a stock company by Chinese businessmen has given us a feeling that we have suddenly seen the light, especially because this corporation is being promoted by the top leading institution of Chinese commercial and industrial circles, namely, the Malaysian Chinese Merchants Federation [MCMF]. We are trying to pool all the strength and talents of Chinese business circles to gain optimum results.

"Judging by the aims and tasks of this 'MCMF Holding Company,' it is clear that this enterprise is eyeing the entire Chinese community and that it deserves full support of the Chinese public.

"In the past few years, a number of Chinese businessmen have been involved in collective investment activities, mainly to obtain stock holdings and buy over existing industrial companies in order to extend their capital ownership. Such steps give no cause for much criticism. However, for the sake of our nation's economic benefit and the long-term economic position of the Chinese, I personally believe that in addition to buying stocks, we should also start founding new enterprises to be developed in new fields of endeavor and to grasp new opportunities provided by the government's economic policy. This way, we can get greater real benefits in return and a bigger share of the developing economic pie for our next generations," Datuk Koh Peng Teng concluded.

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CSO: 4205/73

COMMENTARY VIEWS NEW DEPUTY EDUCATION MINISTER

Selangor SIN CHEW JIT POH MALAYSIA in Chinese 22 Jul 84 p 5

[Commentary by Zhong Tianxiang [6945 1131 4382]]

[Text] In this era of strife for equality of the sexes, many people still love to talk about the differences between man and woman, saying that there are outstanding figures among women and weaklings among men.

Who are the heroines then?

The first name on the list is, of course, Datin Paduka Rosemary Chong [aka Chew Pok King, Chow Poh Kheng]. She is national chairman of the women's wing of the Malaysian Chinese Association [Wanita MCA] which professes to represent ethnic-Chinese womenfolk, and concurrently an MP and a deputy minister.

Among Chinese women in our country, Rosemary Chong is without doubt the highest ranking government official (deputy minister), whose name appears in the press more often than any other heroine. Her political fortune, diplomatic skill and oratorical ability in Parliament and other occasions have become a favorite topic of conversation and the envy of many down-and-out politicians.

It was in the International Women's Year of 1975 when Rosemary Chong reached a political peak as a member of Parliament. She was the first woman candidate dispatched by MCA to campaign in the Selayang electoral district where she managed to win the constituency in a by-election by virtue of her hard work. Subsequently, she had a meteoric rise, not only winning in every general election but also being appointed a vice minister and a deputy minister. She accomplishes things quietly and efficiently, as proven in the past 3 years as deputy minister of culture, youth and sports.

At last week's reshuffle of the Mahathir cabinet, Rosemary Chong--who initially stood neutral in the Neo-Tan infighting within the MCA but later on sided with the Neo faction--was transferred to the Ministry of Education to succeed Deputy Education Minister Dr Tan Tiong Hong, who was switched to the Ministry of Finance.

In importance, the post of deputy education minister is one class higher than that of deputy minister of culture, youth and sports. At least it has more problems to be tackled, otherwise how could she be willing to leave her previous position? Therefore, many people have welcomed Rosemary Chong's promotion and are pinning their hopes on her, although there are others who feel pessimistic and apprehensive about her.

In the past, the post of deputy education minister was always held by a male person who won little praise from a Chinese society strongly in favor of a nationalistic education system. Many Chinese were dissatisfied over the government's education system.

Rosemary Chong is a heroine. On assumption of her new duties, she gave a fine performance by approving on the spot the plan of Bora Bay (Kuala Lumpur) Chinese Primary School to construct new school buildings to accommodate new students. This news was well played-up by the press.

A good beginning is half done. It is true that Rosemary Chong has been under fire by some people, but facts speak louder than words. Therefore, we should learn from our forefathers to respect and trust our national heroes. Then will our future be bright.

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CSO: 4205/73

GOVERNMENT URGED TO RECOGNIZE ALL SINGAPORE UNIVERSITY DEGREES

Selangor SIN CHEW JIT POH MALAYSIA in Chinese 23 Jul 84 p 4

[Text] Dr Chen Man Hin, president of the Democratic Action Party [DAP], today called on the government to review its policy and recognize all academic degrees bestowed by the University of Singapore.

"We need more managers, teachers and scientists for our country today," he said.

He also pointed out that the learning standards of the University of Singapore have reached an international level and that the government cannot deny the rights of our youths to pursue advanced studies.

Dr Chen was speaking at the opening ceremony of Federal Territory's DAP congress for 1984 today.

He added that in reply to his verbal interpellation in Parliament last week, the minister of education disclosed that only the following academic degrees of the University of Singapore are recognized by our government: Bachelor of Medicine, diplomas of civil, mechanical and electrical engineering, Doctor of Dental Surgery, Bachelor of Dental Surgery, Doctor of Surgery, Bachelor of Surgery, Bachelor of Science (Architecture), Bachelor of Science (Plantation Management) and Bachelor of Law.

Dr Chen pointed out that every year thousands of our students have no opportunity to further their studies in local universities. But the University of Singapore does offer them such opportunities. "I am puzzled by our government policy in this respect," he said.

Talking about the infighting within the Malaysia Chinese Association [MCA], Dr Chen cited Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir's appeal made at the general assembly of the Malaysian Indian Congress [MIC] yesterday to the effect that party problems occurring within National Front members should not be brought to court for solution. Obviously, the prime minister was alluding to the power struggle within the MCA.

Therefore, Dr Chen predicted that the MCA internal feud will be resolved soon and that the governing party will advance the date for a general election. He urged DAP rank and file to be well prepared to face the possibility of an expedited general election.

U.S. 'ANTI-FILIPINO' ORDER PROMPTS CRITICISM

Batasan Investigates

HK210711 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] An investigation into alleged anti-Filipino and racist policies of American naval officials in Subic, Zambales, was ordered yesterday [20 September] by the Batasan. The move was prompted by reports from two KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan] assemblymen, Antonio Diaz of Zambales and Eduardo Joson of Nueva Ecija, that U.S. Subic authorities are prohibiting Filipino employees from speaking Filipino.

Diaz, in his privilege speech, demanded the expulsion from the country of Captain W.E. Clayton, Jr., Subic hospital facility commander, for issuing a memorandum banning Filipino base employees from conversing in Filipino. The assemblyman said the earlier Clayton leaves the Philippines, the better.

Editorial Criticizes U.S. 'Attitude'

HK240147 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 23 Sep 84 p 4

[Editorial: "The Clayton Affair"]

[Text] U.S. Navy Capt W. E. Clayton, Jr., commanding officer of the Subic naval hospital, apparently is unaware that under an agreement forged in 1979 between his government and ours, Subic naval base and other former U.S. installations are now technically Philippine bases. American military facilities have been allowed to remain in place by the Philippine Government due to the strategic defense requirements of both nations. In effect, Captain Clayton and other American military personnel are our guests and can go about their business only because the Philippine Government has graciously permitted them to do so.

Whoever is responsible for briefing U.S. servicemen before deploying them to Philippine bases ought to have made this salient point especially clear to people like Captain Clayton.

Clayton's circular prohibiting Filipinos employed at the base hospital from communicating in our national language even among themselves should therefore be seriously looked into not only by Philippine authorities but by U.S.

officials as well. With that singularly undiplomatic and bigoted act, Clayton has managed to cast a dark shadow over the goodwill that U.S. and Filipino leaders have been trying to build all these years.

That the Clayton circular is patently racist and discriminatory is evident from the fact that no such directive has been enforced in U.S. facilities located in Japan, Okinawa, South Korea and Spain. Do we then take it to mean that U.S. officials allow their underlings to push around Filipinos but not the Japanese, Okinawans, Koreans and Spaniards who work in their bases?

The Clayton affair is not the first incident to mar the normally cooperative ties between the two countries. The problem seems to stem from the typical American attitude that we need those U.S. military facilities more than they do.

The truth is that the Philippines feels not at all threatened by any of its neighbors. Even our relations with Vietnam and China are sufficiently cordial to dispel any misunderstanding or mistrust. Whatever external problem the Philippines has at the moment can in fact be braced to our being too closely linked with Washington.

Even the lingering insurgency that has cost the lives of many Filipino soldiers and civilians is ultimately rooted in popular perceptions of inordinate American influence over Philippine affairs, at the expense of our national sovereignty. Whatever money is injected into the local economy by aid, military sales credits and free-spending GT's would seem miserly for all the trouble those facilities have caused and continue to cause us.

On the other hand, Subic and Clark, along with the dozen or so small communications facilities throughout the archipelago, are vital components in America's scheme of projecting her superpower status. Through its facilities here, the United States can extend logistical support to its forces operating in the Indian Ocean and East Asia. The U.S. 7th Fleet is able to guard the vital sea lanes of the region thus guaranteeing the constant flow of raw materials to America's economic partners in Japan, Korea and Taiwan. A study by the Washington-based Brookings Institution some time ago noted that U.S. facilities in the Philippines may be relocated (perhaps farther east, to Guam) but only at great expense to American taxpayers. Also, the United States would lose a substantial part of its strategic edge through such a move.

Much rhetoric has been exchanged between American and Filipino officials all extolling the enduring friendship between the two nations. But the ordinary Filipino, confronted by abusive acts such as Clayton's, often wonders, "Is this how Americans treat their friends?"

CSO: 4200/1065

VERITAS COLUMNIST REPORTS ON DAVAO ATMOSPHERE

Quezon City VERITAS in English 9 Sep 84 p 6

[Article by Melinda Quintos de Jesus in "The Human Factor": "Davao's Quiet Belies Terror, Anguish"]

[Text]

DAVAO is a place meant for tourists. But the placid ambience and pastoral surroundings of the city prove deceptive. The visiting journalist quickly perceives a tension in the air. The city's loveliness is a flimsy curtain which cannot hide the terror and anguish of a community caught up in a protracted conflict.

Perhaps a short visit compressed in time compounds the sense of things falling apart, of the center that can no longer hold. This once booming frontier town is still the bustling hub of southern trade and commerce but like so many areas of the region, Davao holds up a rapidly changing face that mirrors the problem and peril of Mindanao today.

We are only ten minutes away from the city proper in a residential village that is more barrio than suburb. The roads have turned muddy in the light afternoon rain and we make our way to a small and simple chapel where the neighborhood has gathered for a wake.

Death always startles. But death by "salvaging" presses upon the memory much more sharply than the images the eye encounters. The simple wooden coffin, painted stark white seems too narrow, too shallow, too long. We do not know that the corpse it holds could have been more easily carried in a sack, so terribly mangled and decomposed it had become. The dead could not be properly dressed for his burial. They laid a white shirt on his chest. A plastic bag covers his blackened face

under the glass. He was 19 years old at the time of his death. The humble field flowers someone brought into the chapel do not seem to belong there. The scent of flowers does not mix well with the air of violence.

The details of the case do not seem important. He had been "picked up" in broad daylight in the market place. And he was never again seen alive. His mother who had recognized the man who fetched her son tried in vain to inquire about his whereabouts. It would be four days later when his body would be found dumped in an empty field outside the city, hands bound, 27 stab wounds on his neck and chest. Are the people right to call it another case of "salvaging"?

We are only ten minutes away from the main streets of the city but we have obviously intruded into an "infiltrated" zone. The NPA presence so close to the city has made such killings and deaths an almost daily occurrence. And the people say they no longer pay too much attention to the disappearances, the shallow graves, the unidentified bodies waiting to be claimed from the morgue. People say they no longer pay any attention or they would go crazy.

The deaths raise the body count on both sides. The killings of the police and military would strike an outsider to be as cruel and as wanton as the cases of salvaging. But we are told before we leave

the city that at the funeral mass of the young man, the church was filled to overflowing with sympathizers.

We are 25 minutes away from downtown Davao driving on a dusty dirt road that cuts through the hills planted to bananas and coconuts. From tree trunks and light posts along the wayside hang posters made out of white plastic sacks, painted with the protest slogans of the Left, the same ones seen in Manila but written in Cebuano. Somehow they signal that we are in no man's land where only plantation workers, soldiers and priests care to travel. We sit in on a dialogue of churchmen with a community of over a hundred families who had left their homes because heavily armed men whom they believed to be military operatives had moved into their barrios, searching their homes and harassing the residents until they were forced to flee for fear of violence.

The expressed fear of the military is unsettling. The demand that the military pull out their detachments from the area seems unreasonable. On the outer borders of the city where violence threatens, should not the military maintain a presence?

But the people clearly want the soldiers out. And one wonders what failures could have wrought such fear, what abuses could have led to such a loss of trust and lack of confidence in the very system set up to uphold peace and order, maintain security, protect people's lives and property?

There are those who say that it may be too late for a military solution to save the situation in Davao, that a show of force can only deepen the rift between government and people, and that playing it by the military book can only alienate the people further and perhaps drive them irrevocably to the brink.

No easy answers present themselves. But the situation clearly calls for a rethinking of current strategies. In Davao and perhaps elsewhere in the country.

CSO: 4200/1058

IMELDA NUMEROLOGY REMARKS RIDICULED

Quezon City VERITAS in English 9 Sep 84 p 5

[Editorial: "Fasting with the Heart"]

[Text] Thomas Merton, in one of his books, "The Way of Chuang Tzu," writes about Yen Hui, the favorite disciple of Confucius, who went to his Master one day to say goodbye. When asked where he was going, Yen answered he was going to Wei. And why was he going to Wei?

Said Yen Hui: "I have heard that the Prince of Wei is lusty, full-blooded fellow and is entirely self-willed. He takes no care of his people and refuses to see any fault in himself. He pays no attention to the fact that his subjects are dying right and left. Corpses lie all over the country like hay in a field. The people are desperate. I want to take this opportunity to put into practice what I have learned from you."

How, asked Confucius, did he intend to go about it?

Yen replied: "I intend to present myself as a humble, disinterested man seeking only to do what is right and nothing else. Will this win his confidence?"

"Certainly not," Confucius replied. "This man is convinced that he alone is right. He may pretend outwardly to take an interest in an objective standard of justice. But do not be deceived by his expression. He is not accustomed to being opposed by anyone. His way is to reassure himself that he is right by trampling on other people. He may pretend to be interested in your talk about what is objectively right, but interiorly, he will not hear you, and there will be no change whatever."

Yen Hui then suggested other ways, but Confucius rejected them all. Finally, in desperation, he said: "Master, please tell me. What do you suggest?"

And Confucius answered: "You must fast. Do you know what I mean by fasting? It is not easy. But easy ways do not come from God."



Yen Hui said he knew. He was used to fasting because he came from a poor family and he had gone for months without wine or meat.

"Well," said Confucius, "you can call that observing a fast. But it is not the fasting of the heart."

And what pray, was that?

Confucius replied: "The goal of fasting is inner unity. This means hearing, but not with the ear; hearing, but not with the understanding; hearing with the spirit, with your whole being. The hearing that is only in the ears is one thing. The hearing of the understanding is another. But the hearing of the spirit is not limited to any one faculty, to the ear or to the mind. It demands the emptying of all the faculties. And when the faculties are empty, then the whole being listens. There is then a direct grasp of what is right there before you that can never be heard with the ear or understood with the mind.

Fasting of the heart empties the faculties, frees you from limitation and from preoccupation. Fasting of the heart begets unity and freedom. Look at this window. It is nothing but a hole in the wall, but because of it, the whole room is full of light. So when the faculties are empty, the heart is full of light. Being full of light, it becomes an influence by which others are secretly transformed."

Merton's story is appropriate because, in accordance with the request of the bishops of the Philippines, Catholics all over the country observe a day of fasting and prayer on September 14. As Jaime L. Cardinal Sin told his flock in a circular letter read in Metro Manila churches last Sunday, the fast is not intended to embarrass or pressure anyone.

But, as he reminded them also, it was not enough that they should fast, that they abstain from smoking or desist from taking liquor or stay away from the movies on that day. To make that fast truly significant, the faithful must set aside the money they save thereby, and put it in the drop boxes to be placed in all the churches. This money will then be collected and then distributed to the families of laid-off or retrenched workers, or to the families of political detainees.

This day of fasting will not be complete, however, unless the faithful were to storm heaven with their prayers for the national leadership. These prayers, it is to be hoped, will open new windows that will let the light come in and transform society.

--Is this wishful thinking? No more than what Mrs Imelda R. Marcos said during one of her meetings with various segments of society recently. In answer to a question as to what she thought President Marcos should do to turn the economy around, she said words to this effect:

It is not fair to expect the President to do anything about that at this time because he is sixty-six years old. The number six is bad. But, after September 11, when he becomes sixty-seven, then he can start doing something. For seven is a lucky number for him.

To those of us who believe in numerology, no explanation for this is necessary. To those of us who do not believe, no explanation is possible.

Faith, particularly at this critical period, is what is vital to all of us. And to those of us who have faith in the goodness of God, no explanation is needed. If we fast with our hearts, then the windows will open.

CSO: 4200/1058

BATASAN EXAMINES VOLUME, INCONSISTENCY OF MARCOS DECREES

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 10 Sep 84 pp 3, 7

["News Analysis" by Mariano M. Florido, former CFI judge, in "From the Center": "The Fun of Making Decrees"]

[Text] As long as Marcos is President he will never give up his powers to make decrees under Amendment No 6. He loves to make laws by himself without consulting anybody because he is a dictator, which he strongly denies, alleging that he exercises his powers sparingly and only during emergencies when the Batasan is not in session or fails to act and after consensus with the ruling party caucus.

Recently, it was exposed by his own Minister of Foreign Affairs Arturo Tolentino that Marcos had issued decree Nos 1934 and 1935, respectively, without consulting the KBL. Other members of the ruling party followed suit and a wave of discontent and controversy arose when the Opposition MPs discovered that Marcos, acting like a king, had, after the declaration of martial law in 1972, issued 1,942 presidential decrees, 1,388 letters of instructions, 70 general orders, 1,256 proclamations, 136 administrative orders, 127 letters of implementation and 530 executive orders.

An Opposition MP, Luis Villafuerte of Camarines Sur, discovered that there are two pairs of presidential decrees with the same numbers, namely, PD 1934 regarding the controversial tax measure and the twin PD 1935 that recently imposed a higher travel tax and another decree with the same number (1935) that amended the charter of the Philippine Insurance Corporation.

This, according to Villafuerte "not only creates confusion but also lends credence to the oft-repeated charge that some decrees are undated."

Is Marcos really a superman? Or is he the incredible hulk of the TV series of that name? Is he enjoying the fun of decree-making regardless of the consequences? Who are the men to whom he entrusts the drafting of all his decrees, thousands of them, for his signature?

We are asking these questions because the Opposition members of the Batasan have recently discovered to their consternation that on a single day-- June 11, 1978--President Marcos apparently signed into law 161 decrees. What an affront against democratic processes! Our old Congress or, any legislative body, could never produce that number of laws in a single day. Are all these decrees published in the Official Gazette as provided by law?

We know that Marcos cannot examine carefully all the decrees that he signed into law because of their ever increasing numbers. Many of these decrees are unconstitutional specifically those that violate human rights.

The Opposition MPs have also discovered that PD 1602 was published in the Daily Express on March 17, 1979, to take effect on that day which had already been amended by LOI 816 a month earlier--on February 20, 1979.

There is need for the publication of all decrees issued by Marcos--more than a thousand of them--which Sen Lorenzo Tanada and lawyer Abraham Sarmiento sought before the Supreme Court, but the Supreme Court has sat on their petition for more than a year and three months.

Without the publication of these secret decrees, the Batasan would not be in a position to act on what laws to amend or on what subject matters the Batasan would legislate.

This is an anomalous situation created by the so-called Amendment No 6, the evil that causes not only the political but also the economic turmoil in our country. Down with the decrees!

CSO: 4200/1058

KBL LEADERS CONSIDER 'POLITICAL REFORMS'

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 10 Sep 84 pp 1, 16

[Article by C. Valmoria, Jr.]

[Text] Some leaders of the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL) were reported yesterday to be mulling the possibility of recommending to the national leadership the introduction of certain political reforms without necessarily changing the present modified parliamentary system of government.

Among the major proposals being studied is the feasibility of limiting the exercise of presidential powers under Amendment No. 6 to conditions involving threats to the security of the state.

Other proposals reportedly under study include the possible restoration of the Commission on Appointments which will review all presidential appointments and, by a long shot, the bicameral legislature by reviving the defunct Senate whose members are proposed to be elected from all the country's 13 regions.

As reportedly proposed, two members of the Senate will be elected from each region. This proposal, however, does not seem to be acceptable to the leadership because of the additional expense involved.

Also expected to be restored is the powerful Blue Ribbon committee, a legislative investigating body, which will look into reports of irregularities in Government.

Batasan records showed scores of bills and resolutions have been filed, mostly by members of the coalesced opposition, proposing these political reforms, and referred to the committee on revision of laws, codes, and constitutional amendments.

While some KBL leaders asserted that pushing through these changes would mean a return to the presidential system, others insisted that a bicameral legislature is common among countries with an effective parliamentary form of government.

Meanwhile, members of Parliament Abdullah Dimaporo (KBL, Lanao del Norte) and Vicente O. Valley (KBL, Eastern Samar) stressed that President Marcos

is mandated by the Constitution to appoint sectoral representatives to the Batasang Pambansa.

Opposition MP Edmundo B. Cea (Unido, Camarines Sur) had suggested to the President that the 14 sectoral representatives from the youth and labor sector should not be appointed any more because, he said, these sectors are already represented effectively by elected members of the Batasan.

Dimaporo said that "unless and until the constitutional provisions mandating the President to appoint sectoral representatives are amended, the President, whether the opposition likes it or not, remains called upon to comply with the law."

He stressed the need to appoint sectoral representatives, especially from the youth sector, who should be prepared and trained for future leadership.

CSO: 4200/1064

BENGUET'S ONGPIN BLAMES 'MARCOS-STYLE POLITICS' FOR CRISIS

Manila THE MANILA PAPER in English 11 Sep 84 pp 2, 8

[Article by Jaime V. Ongpin: "In the Sea of Flying Fishes"]

[Text] The President and his technocrats have been insistent that our problems are purely economic in nature, and that politics has nothing to do with economics. And yet the sad truth, and the whole truth, is that politics--Marcos-style politics in particular--is the very root cause of most of our present economic problems.

Why is Marcos-style politics the main culprit? Because Marcos-style politics is anchored in Amendment 6 to the Constitution and Amendment 6 gives the President absolute power to legislate, which is tantamount to writing his own rules in total disregard of the Batasan, or for that matter, of the public interest.

How has the President used his powers under Amendment 6? Among other things, he has issued a plethora of decrees, letters of instructions, presidential proclamations, executive orders without benefit of public consultation or consent, and in the process he has unilaterally reallocated vast segments of the Philippine economy to his favorite friends, many of which and most of whom have unfortunately ended up on financial disasters.

By this misuse of his unbridled powers, Mr Marcos has devastated the morale of Filipino and foreign investors alike, and in the process he has left them no alternative but to seek greener pastures abroad. As a result, this country is expected, by the government's own official GNP growth in 1984, for the forecast, to deliver negative first time in its post-war history, while all our next-door neighbors are galloping ahead in some cases at record growth rates.

As one of my favorite economists put it, "the Philippines has become the only turtle in Asia's economic sea of flying fishes!"

And if you want to know how we earned such a humiliating distinction, all you need to do is go down the list of thousands of decrees, letters of instruction, etc. to document how huge amounts of capital and indeed entire industries, have been handed out to a handful of men as if the whole nation were a personal fiefdom.

Yet we are told repeatedly and ad nauseam: "The problem is purely economic and has no connection with politics at all." They might just as well tell us that the earth is flat and the moon is made of green cheese!

Let us now address our final question: What can be done to overcome the present economic crisis?

If we accept that the fundamental causes are structural, cultural and political, it behooves us to consider solutions which address these causes directly.

However, lest we fall prey to our cultural compulsion for instant gratification, let me be brutally frank and tell you that there are no "quick fixes" which will end our economic crisis overnight.

While the political problem could be solved in short order if Mr Marcos would voluntarily retire or reform, neither possibility appears likely to happen anytime soon. On the other hand, the structural problem, by Central Bank Governor Fernandez's own conservative estimate, will take at least the rest of this decade to correct, assuming we do everything right. (Bear in mind, however, that we have a long track record of doing everything wrong).

As for the cultural problem, that will take even longer--perhaps an entire generation--assuming it can be corrected at all. In any case, we have to begin somewhere and while we are 40 years and \$25 billion too late, now is none too soon.

For my part, I believe that first priority should be focused on the political problem because as I have stated, politics is the underlying cause of the crisis.

To overcome the political problem, I believe it is absolutely essential to expunge Amendment 6 from our present Constitution, for it is truly the root of all the economic, not to mention the political evils which have infected our entire society.

At the very least, we must pressure Mr Marcos to submit all his previous legislative acts under Proclamation 1081 as well as all his subsequent Acts under Amendment 6 to mandatory review, and repeal or ratification by a majority vote of the permanent Batasan before these acts can have the permanent force of law.

Until and unless this is done, the distortions and defects created by the accumulation of thousands of presidential decrees, LOIs etc. will remain entrenched in the system and will continue to inflict severe damage to the economy.

More pertinently, unless the existing inequities in our present economic policies are corrected, confidence--which is the key to an economic turnaround--will never return, and investors, Filipinos and foreigners alike will continue to keep their capital abroad. And our GNP will continue to plunge.

CSO: 4200/1058

BULLETIN COLUMNIST REACTS AGAINST PANORAMA'S FIRST LADY INTERVIEW

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 9 Sep 84 pp 6, 12

[Commentary by S.W. Yolanda: "Ambushing the First Lady"]

[Text] The proper legal procedure for apprehension is for the policeman to read the suspect his rights and to warn that anything he says will be taken down in evidence and used against him.

It will certainly be no abridgement of press freedom if journalists were required to warn their interview-subjects similarly. The argument that such subjects ought to know is obviously not enough: policemen say it is all the time, even to the same suspect, although, of course, not in the Philippines but in the United States and other civilized societies.

The matter is brought up now because even the First Lady's severest coffee-shop critics were rather dismayed at her turned-on-recorder verbatim interview in last Sunday's magazine. To be sure, the interview achieved many things, most at the expense of the First Lady, but quite frankly, it may be asked if this was at all in the so-called "highest traditions" of journalism.

It is, of course, an odd question, for the interviewer added nothing whatever to the First Lady's words, except for that sarcastic bit about having a cheap watch which told time accurately, a cheap aside that was too good to pass. How then, could the interviewer be faulted for anything when she simply transcribed what the First Lady said to a running recorder?

If the First Lady had been too verbose, fanciful, indiscreet, and earthy, why, then, it was not the recorder's fault, much less the media person's. But the First Lady did say that recorders "terrorized" her, which, in discerning company, was a clear signal for turning it off. But the catch is that the First Lady was either too cowed or too polite, or too confident, to make her misapprehension "loud and clear."

In any case, there could not be any acceptable plea of innocence or lack of malice on the part of the interviewer. An ambush is an ambush even if it is with the consent of the ambushed.

That sometimes model of objectivity called "The New York Times" proudly proclaims in its banner: "All the News that's FIT to Print," thus signifying that some news is not. So the question is raised whether all the things the First Lady said in her interview was news that was fit to print.

Some of the things said placed long-standing friendships on the brink, reputations in near disarray, for the cold print could not possibly convey the crucial inflection, the possible wink of an eye, the revealing flick of the finger, either of which could have mitigated or aggravated the meaning. To say that print is print and that it cannot be the media person's responsibility would be lame excuse, indeed, and only supports the claim that for personality interviews, there's nothing like a true (creative) writer to do justice.

Now this columnist will stand accused (of course) of standing up for the First Lady because on many points, it proved embarrassing. Yes, indeed, because the interviewer did not deem it proper to make a distinction between Imelda Romuladez Marcos and the First Lady of the Philippines. But this goes as well for any public figure who is, rightly or wrongly, under the impression that while journalists must not kowtow but rather define the truth, they are armed with good faith rather than malice.

The reporting and commenting of public issues is sufficient to lay blame on public officials in the name of public interest. The argument here is that many of the things Imelda said had no public import and it is proper then to question the necessity of printing them.

Foreign journalists who are certainly not kind to either the administration or the First Couple at least pause when the First Lady says something eccentric during an exclusive interview. They ask, "Do you really want to say that?" It is only when the warning is ignored do they take down the statement. Sometimes, they don't even do that.

So much for journalistic ethics which are rarefied to all but the best journalists. All the same, the First Lady, if not Imelda, should note the lesson and from here on not begrudge the protective virtue of restraint that is the privilege of her position.

CSO: 4200/1058

ATTORNEYS MOVEMENT INITIATES MASS CRIMINAL CHARGES AGAINST AFP

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 6 Sep 84 pp 1, 2

[Article by Joel C. Paredes]

[Text] Lucena City, Quezon--Twenty criminal cases against military officers and soldiers, including those involved in five alleged "salvaging" cases (summary executions), were filed Monday before the Judge Advocate General's Office (JAGO) by human rights lawyers in what was apparently the start of a strong campaign against rising military abuses in this Southern Tagalog province.

The move was also considered a major breakthrough in the growing human rights campaign, as this was the first time the Movement of attorneys for Brotherhood, Integrity and Nationalism Inc (Mabini) initiated the first mass filing of criminal charges against military men involved in alleged atrocities.

Seven Mabini lawyers led the 31-member fact-finding mission over the weekend in gathering evidence against military abuses in the border towns near the Bicol region, considered a "hotbed" of insurgency for the past two years.

After a three-day probe, the fact-finding mission confirmed that most of the victims of the military campaign there were civilians suspected of sympathizing with the New People's Army (NPA), the military arm of the outlawed Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP).

Collaborating in the complaints filed before Jago through the newly-created Public Assistance and Complaints Office (Paco) were lawyers Bobby Tanada, Vincent Robles, Leo Battad, Evelyn Dominguez, Ed Abaya, Ricardo Fernandez and Ramon Perez.

The cases range from abduction, murder, torture, looting allegedly by government troops which have intensified their anti-dissident campaign there.

The "salvaging" cases are:

--The slaying of Felipe Madaraig, who was allegedly tortured before he was shot several times by armalite rifles while being interrogated inside the PC barracks in Buenavista town last May 1.

--Diego Querubin, who was killed by government troops in Buenavista on Dec 5, 1983 while selling copra. The victim's daughter, Engracia, 20, said her father was apparently tortured before he was brutally murdered, as his stomach was slashed and he bore several stab wounds in the body.

--Quinciano Chavez, who was gunned down by PC troops led by a certain Sgt Tamayo in Villa Hiwasayan, Guinayangan town. The victim's widow, Loreta, said she saw Domeng Rosales, a paramilitary trooper, together with Orestes Ramos, barrio captain of nearby Arbesmin with the killers.

--Ernesto Dia, who was abducted and then executed allegedly by soldiers led by Sgt Darius delos Ryes in Villa Hiwasayan Guinayangan last July 15. The victim's widow, Maria, 33, said the police promised to investigate the case, but nothing happened although they identified the gunman as belonging to the 42nd infantry battalion of the Philippine Army.

--Agustin Arceo, who was killed on May 21, 1983 in Barangay Malaya, General Luna town when soldiers raided their house.

Meanwhile, Mrs Ida Capili, 35, filed charges against the 63rd PC company who she said abducted her husband, after raiding their house last Jan 8, 1983. The victim was never seen again.

Mrs Capili, however, said she learned later that her husband was killed and buried in a remote village in Guinayanagan, although his corpse was never recovered.

Complaints of military torture were filed by Pedro Abanilla, 32, of Barangay San Isidro, Guinayanagan, Carlito Butor of Barangay Villa Veronica, Monico Orpela, of Barangay Esperanza, and Froilan Malveda; of Barangay San Pedro and Renato Perdiguera, of Barangay Esperanza, all of Buenavista town.

The Mabini lawyers said they will closely monitor the complaints although under the law, the cases against military will be prosecuted by military prosecutor and lawyers.

The newly-created Friends of the Oppressed People of Quezon (Fopq), joined the Task Force Detainees of the Philippines (TFDP-Luzon) in continuously monitoring human rights violations in the province.

Two Quezon opposition assemblymen--Oscar Santos and Hjalmar Quintana--failed to attend the fact-finding mission although they had earlier signified their support for the campaign against human rights violations.

As this developed, Maj Preservan do Pacinos, Regional Unified Command (RUC), 4 public assistance and complaints officer, assured that they would give the complaints due process of law.

It was learned that military probers have begun investigating the cases of military abuses reported by the first fact-finding mission last July.

Instead of charges being filed against the erring soldiers, it was gathered that 7 of those who had given testimony to the July mission had retracted their statements when the military questioned them.

CSO: 4200/1058

PHILIPPINES

NEDA EXPECTS PRICE HIKES TO PEAK AT 62 PERCENT

HK131420 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 13 Sep 84 p 3

[Article by Rigoberto D. Tiglao]

[Text] The rate of increase in general prices, climbing steeply since the peso devaluation in October, will peak this month at 62 percent according to estimates by the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA).

The NEDA estimates were disclosed to officials of multilateral and bilateral agencies as well as foreign diplomats in their recent conference, during which top NEDA officials briefed them on current economic development and official projections for the next 5 years. According to a diplomat who attended the conference, the NEDA also confirmed a BUSINESS DAY report that government estimates indicate that the total output of goods and services, or gross national product (GNP) this year will decline by 2 percent.

According to the NEDA estimates, after posting a rate of 62 percent in September, the inflation rate will go down sharply to about 35 percent by December. Earlier NEDA statistics had indicated that the inflation rate would be 25 percent by yearend.

The National Census and Statistics Office (NCSO) has not officially released the inflation figures for May and June, but both Prime Minister Cesar Virata and Central Bank [CB] Governor Jose B. Fernandez have said the inflation rate reached 50 percent as of June. According to NCSO data made available to BUSINESS DAY, the average Philippine inflation rate for the first 6 months was 40.2 percent, and the Metro Manila rate 42.4 percent.

In a press briefing last Monday, CB Governor Fernandez hinted that government has been unable to bring down substantially the inflation rate. Referring to the impact of recent monetary policies, he said, "We don't have problem now with the exchange rate; but the inflation rate is another thing."

The current inflation rate will be critical to a government decision on whether to let the peso-dollar exchange rate float freely, in line with a condition of the International Monetary Fund for its grant of a \$630-million rescue loan. Economists, including the IMF staff, calculate the "real"

exchange rate in terms of the peso's purchasing power as well as of such factors as the deficit in the country's balance of payments and the supply and demand for dollars.

For example, the present rate of P [peso]19.80 (including the taxes) per dollar appears to have been calculated on the basis of the inflation rate from October to June. The rise in prices rendered the peso of October equivalent to about P1.41 in June; P14 in October was worth about P19.81 in June.

An annual 62 percent rate for September means that the peso of June would be roughly equivalent by the end-September, to P1.13. The P19.80 of June would therefore be equivalent to P22.38 now. Assuming that the inflation rate in the United States has been minimal, the "real" exchange rate by September would be P22.38 per dollar. The lost power of the peso would thus be recovered in the exchange rate.

CSO: 4200/1060

FERNANDEZ TRACES ROOTS OF ECONOMIC CRISIS

HK170209 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 15 Sep 84 pp 1, 6

[Article by Eleazar Lopez]

[Text] Central Bank [CB] Gov Jose B. Fernandez Jr., traced yesterday the roots of the current economic crisis to excessive borrowings during the past 10 years and to the inability of government to respond quickly to adverse external development. The government miscalculated events on the foreign scene, he added.

"The seeds of the crisis we have been experiencing for well over a year now were sown over the past decade," Fernandez told a huge gathering of businessmen at the Philippine Plaza Hotel. The occasion was the joint meeting of 11 groups led by the Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

He said that for the past decade "investments have consistently exceeded domestic resources generation and the resulting gap premised on an actually financed by access to foreign savings available in the various financial markets."

"But drastic changes in the international environment for finance and trade ceased to support this assumption as we slid into a crisis situation," Fernandez said.

In addition to this, he said, a number of concurrent factors turned abruptly against the country, making normal recovery even more difficult. These factors included the unusually long recession abroad, increased protectionism and prolonged depressed prices for the country's exports.

"The financing of the balance of payments was simultaneously subjected to unusually high interest rates and an abrupt slowdown in the overall flow of credit to developing countries.

The delay in the adjustment of domestic policy to these external developments by the assumption that normalcy would return within a relatively short time, turned out to be the prime misjudgement, and by October of last year, our balance of payments had become unsustainable," he added.

Answering questions during an open forum that followed his speech, Fernandez also said that:

--The International Monetary Fund is not insisting on the dismantling of the Ministry of Human Settlements as a condition for the grant of the \$650-million loan being sought by the Philippines.

--The Monetary Board, the CB's policy-making body, will soon come out with a full report on the reported overstatement of the country's international reserves which had delayed negotiations with the IMF.

Fernandez said the adjustment program drawn up by the government for the next 18 months aims to regain the country's creditworthiness and the resumption of normal trade and financial transactions with the rest of the world.

The major components of this program include a concerted attack on inflation, reductions in fiscal deficits and on expenditures of government corporations and the dismantling of subsidies of whatever kind that sap the resources of government and the Central Bank.

"The Philippine strategy is to make appropriate internal adjustments in support of an economic program accepted and approved by the IMF, which approval should trigger the elimination of all outstanding arrears and the placing of our external debt, both to private commercial banks and to government financial institutions, on a current basis, thus reestablishing our credit-worthiness in the financial markets of the world," Fernandez said.

The CB head advised his audience to change things "as the old ways of doing business may no longer be appropriate."

CSO: 4200/1060

CENTRAL BANK MAY INCREASE OPEN MARKET ACTIVITIES

HK181338 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 18 Sep 84 p 13

[Text] The Central Bank is expected to intensify its open-market operations in the coming weeks to show the International Monetary Fund (IMF) the government's determination to bring down the level of reserve money to a desirable target before the formal approval of the \$630 million stand-by credit facility is granted next month.

The level of reserve money, or the currency in circulation plus the cash in vault of banks, largely determines the level of liquidity in the economy.

It is the assessment of the monetary authorities that there is just too much liquidity or excess money circulating in the economy, causing to a large extent the substantial increase in the inflation rate which amounted to 60.35 percent in August.

By taking back the excess liquidity in the system, the government economists believe, they would be able to hit the cause of inflation attributable to the so-called demand-pull factor.

Among the open-market operations which may be intensified to accomplish the objective of bringing down the level of reserve money are the issuance of the high-yielding Central Bank and treasury bills, reverse repurchases, and limiting the amount of outstanding rediscounts at a certain level.

Based on the latest statistical indicators released by the CB, reserve money stood at [peso] P32 billion, compared to the level a month ago of P28.39 billion.

The CB has demurred on revealing the actual target for reserve money required by the IMF, but many economists believe it is more likely at P25 billion.

Most of the excess money being sought to be taken back by the CB came out in the fourth quarter of last year.

A staff report of the IMF cited four reasons for the 57 percent expansion in reserve money in the fourth quarter of that year alone.

First, the non-collection of peso counterparts of arrears on external payments which constituted an expansionary influence in November and December, reversing the decline in net foreign assets.

Secondly, the relatively large overdrafts and emergency lending to financial institutions were extended during the same period, particularly to thrift banks, finance companies, investment houses that experienced substantial deposit withdrawals.

Thirdly, forward cover and swap losses arising from the October devaluation of the peso were incurred by the CB, although the swap losses were almost entirely blocked.

Fourth, net credit extended by the Central Bank to the national government increased sharply in the last quarter.

By the first quarter of 1984 the CB undertook open market operations in an attempt to reverse the large increase in reserve money at the end of 1983.

Sales of reverse RPs and newly-created CB bills together amounted to P6.3 billion. Regular rediscounts to the financial sector also declined sharply during the quarter.

CSO: 4200/1060

PHILIPPINES

MARCOS STEPS IN TO SETTLE FERTILIZER CONTROVERSY

HK171335 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 17 Sep 84 p 12

[Text] President Marcos yesterday stepped in to the raging fertilizer controversy and designated the Philippine International Trading Corp., a government-owned firm, as the agency allowed to import fertilizer if there is any shortfall.

To avoid any delay in the opening of letters of credit and assure the arrival of the much-needed fertilizers, Marcos immediately ordered the PITC to import fertilizers under the loan programs of the Asian Development Bank and the World Bank if these cannot be supplied by the four Philippine companies or other private entities.

The President also ordered the Fertilizer and Pesticide Authority to determine the volume of shortfall that the PITC will need to fill the finance. The early importation of fertilizer, the President said, will prevent shortages and blackmarketing which could adversely affect food production. The PITC will sell the imported fertilizer to any outlet, the President said.

According to the FPA, if the country fails to import all its ADB-funded fertilizers, the WB and the ADB might refuse to extend future loans.

The FPA said the remaining unopened letters of credit for fertilizer imports will be disbursed by February in time for the March deadline for imports under the ADB loan.

Delays in importation occurred early this year when the four fertilizer companies failed to open letters of credit, the FPA pointed out.

The recently approved \$150-million WB loan had earmarked \$45 million to cover fertilizer imports for 1985.

Tenders for the WB-funded fertilizers would start by January. According to FPA, only about 10,000 metric tons of the remaining 29,500 metric tons may be applied for.

At least 48,000 metric tons worth \$8.2 million are yet to be imported from the \$102 million ADB loan intended to cover the Philippine's fertilizer requirement up to March.

Applicants for the new fertilizer imports include the New Agrix Corp., an agribusiness conglomerate which sought authority to import 2,500 metric tons of urea. The rest of the possible buyers are banana growers namely Tagum Agricultural Development Corp. and Lapanday Corp. which have contract growing arrangements with Philippine Packing Corp.

The four fertilizer importing companies are Planters Products, Inc., Atlas Fertilizer Corp., Maria Cristina Fertilizer Corp., and Fertilizer Marketing Corp. of the Philippines. These firms, according to FPA, said they do not have enough money to import the whole lot. They said they can only finance the importation of 18,500 metric tons out of the total remaining import volume.

Under the liberalized or decontrolled import scheme for fertilizer recently instituted by the government, if the four companies are unable to provide peso financing for any part of the total volume, the shortfall could be extended to other interested groups preferably Filipino-owned distributing firms and farm-cooperatives.

CSO: 4200/1060

PHILIPPINES

BRIEFS

RELABELED RELIEF GOODS DENIED--Major General Vicente Piccio, commanding general of the Philippine Airforce, yesterday [17 September] denied reports that nutribun relief goods from Australia were relabelled. Piccio disputed certain press reports that nutribun boxes from Australia were relabelled with the marking "alay ng pangulong Ferdinand Marcos" [donated by President Marcos] before they were distributed to the typhoon victims. The Philippine Airforce chief said the truth of the matter is that the contents of each box were not nutribuns as labelled but a ganta of rice, 3 cans of sardines, 1 kilo of sugar, some dried fish and several plastic packages of precooked noodles all coming from the Philippine Government. [Text] [HK180745 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 17 Sep 84]

BALANCED AGRO-INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT--The National Economic and Development Authority [NEDA] yesterday [16 September] assured a balanced agro-industrial development in the country. In its report it said the strategy will be carried out through a package of policies the government will pursue. These policies include project development, financial mobilization and institutional changes. It said the government is to implement also vital programs and projects that will modernize agriculture and development in the countryside. [Text] [HK171016 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 16 Sep 84]

ACTION AGAINST RURAL BANKS--A total of 643 rural banks have been suspended from further availing themselves of the Central Bank's rediscounting facilities due to nonpayment of past due loans with the Central Bank. The Central Bank did not disclose how much the banks were in arrears with the Central Bank, but a mid-year report by the Rural Bankers' Association of the Philippines indicated that a total of 856 rural banks had arrearages with the Central Bank amounting to 1.75 billion pesos as of June this year. Observers said the high percentage of suspensions among the 944 operating rural banks in the country had resulted in the virtual drying-up of farm credit. [Text] [HK190817 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 18 Sep 84]

MARCOS RECEIVES AWARD--The move to raise and maintain a higher sense of consciousness in society and to promote an ideal state of global enlightenment and harmony has elicited its support to the president. The president bared this support in his speech before 600 scientists and experts from 47 countries belonging to the various world governments of the age of enlightenment. The president also expressed his gratitude for being made a founding father of the age of enlightenment and the president of the world government of the age of enlightenment in the Philippines. During the ceremonies the president was given the (Maharishi) Award in appreciation for his parental role as head of the Filipino people. [Text] [From the "Newswatch program] [OW132349 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 13 Sep 84]

CSO: 4200/1060

EDITORIAL ASSAILS KHUKRIT STANCE ON CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGE

Bangkok SU ANAKHOT in Thai 17 Jun 84 p 7

[Editorial: "Bulwark of Dictatorship?"]

[Text] Talk of amending the constitution has begun again after MR Khukrit Pramot, the old man known as the "chief pillar of democracy," was rumored in western newspapers to agree that amending the constitution would open a way for regular civil servants to hold the position of political appointees at the same time.

The word from MR Khukrit this time is therefore no different from the top military people who started the game of amending the constitution toward the end of 1982, which resulted in a political crisis that nearly came to the point of bloodshed.

But at that time MR Khukrit took the part of "chief pillar of democracy" and received sincere praise for protesting a constitutional change that would weaken democracy. He was victorious. That is to say there was no amending of the constitution to open a way for the military to be able to play politics and take advantage of people in other walks of life.

"I can't stand letting anyone come and walk all over me," said MR Khukrit loud and clear and audible across the entire Pramane Ground, where even the Emerald Buddha was listening.

MR Khukrit was elected to the National Assembly as a representative from Bangkok. He received enough votes to carry the whole Social Action Party in with him, for a plurality over the other parties. This removed any doubts that not only was Social Action Party policy something people trusted, but that he was a fighter for democracy that people everywhere would have faith in.

It is unbelievable that in just a little over a year he not only changed his views in a frightening manner, but has even taken on a similar role as those top military people who at the end of 1982, had started the game of changing the constitution. He has allowed his party members to operate in the same fashion.

The final result is that once again there will be a crisis and possible disturbances in the country. What will be different this time is that it will

have begun with the thinking of people who have been considered philosophers and learned men.

Regardless of the reasons for MR Khukrit's having to cave in this time and what his objectives were, he cannot avoid being seen by those who do not agree with him, as having become the "bulwark of dictatorship," which is the opposite of democracy.

"I can't stand letting someone come and walk all over me." This sentence should certainly be changed to read that someone is now so scared that he will walk upside down.

What will our children get now and in the future if politics is played like this by all the old men in the land and where will be the pillar we have just spoken of. It's really too bad....

12710

CSO: 4209/172

VOFA COMMENTS ON REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT ISSUE

BK111345 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Vietnamese 1230 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] Since 1975, forced by political and socioeconomic pressure and the war at home, no less than 600,000 refugees from Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam have stayed temporarily in Thailand. A number of these refugees are seeking resettlement in a third country while others are waiting for an end to the war at home so they can safely return to their own homelands to lead a normal life. Statistics show that between 1975 and mid-1984, more than 450,000 refugees from various camps in Thailand have been resettled in third countries, chiefly the United States, Canada, Australia and France. However, in recent years more stringent requirements have been established by third countries for the resettlement of refugees, and legal restrictions have been imposed on immigration. This has greatly reduced the number of refugees resettled in third countries. In 1981, a total of 102,584 refugees were accepted for resettlement in third countries; but the next year, this number dropped to only 33,090. Last year, third countries agreed to accept a slightly larger number of refugees totaling about 40,000; and in the first 6 months of this year, some 21,800 refugees were sent to third countries for resettlement.

Concerning the decrease in the number of Laos, Kampuchean, and Vietnamese refugees being resettled in third countries, UN High Commissioner for Refugees Mr Poul Hartling pledged during his visit to Thailand from Tuesday to Friday last week that he would urge third countries to accept more refugees now staying temporarily in Thailand. This is in accordance with the pledge, renewed by various countries to Thailand at the International Conference on Refugees and Displaced Persons in Southeast Asia held on 21 July 1984 in Geneva, originally made at the Conference on Humanitarian Aid and Relief for the Kampuchean People held on 27 May 1980 in Geneva.

Although some 70 percent of the refugees staying temporarily in various camps in Thailand are going to be resettled in third countries, they have begun to feel greatly worried about their ability to adapt to the new environment in their countries of resettlement. This is because almost all the countries that welcome the resettling refugees have societies and cultures, customs, languages, and lifestyles completely different from those of Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam. It is not easy for the refugees to lead a happy life in these third countries.

Early this week, Mr (Williams Kaiser) of REUTER reported that it is quite difficult for most refugees to adapt to the new environment in the United States. For instance, the mountain tribesmen of the H'mong ethnic group who fled from Laos and were subsequently resettled in the United States are now faced with the problems mentioned above. These H'mong have neither the knowledge nor the special skills necessary to hold a job in industrial countries such as the United States. Worse still, most of them are illiterate and speak no foreign language. It is, therefore, difficult for the H'mong tribesmen to learn anything more despite the fact that vocational training and foreign language classes are available at the Vinai village in Loei Province to prepare refugees for resettlement abroad. In any case, such knowledge is insufficient and useless.

Difficulties in overseas life are well known among the more than 125,000 refugees scattered in various holding centers in Thailand. News of the trouble experienced by their relatives and friends in foreign countries is another factor that has prompted more than a few refugees to begin wondering whether they should leave their homeland for a new life abroad. Indeed, some refugees have decided against leaving. For these people, there is no place like home. To date, about 10,000 Kampuchean refugees have decided to return to their birthplaces, and these people are not included in the number of Kampucheans who fled the fighting along the Thai border and who intend to go home when the hostilities end. In addition, another 2,105 Lao refugees have decided to return to their homeland. However, the plan for the voluntary repatriation of these Lao nationals has been suspended at the Vientiane government's request. Last Wednesday, Thai Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila asked the UN High Commissioner for refugees for help in persuading the Lao Government to cooperate with the Thai Government in relaunching this plan.

UN High Commissioner for Refugees Poul Hartling is currently visiting Hanoi to hold talks with Vietnamese leaders on the direct and legal resettlement of Vietnamese in third countries. About 2,000 Vietnamese are emigrating each month for foreign countries under the orderly departure program, which was initiated to reduce both the danger of Vietnamese fleeing by boat and the burden on the countries in the region, such as Thailand, Malaysia, the Philippines, Indonesia and Hong Kong, which have had to provide food and temporary shelter for these boat people.

CSO: 4209/474

LOCAL PRC ENTERPRISE FACES PROBLEMS

Bangkok KHAO CHATURAT in Thai 23 Jun 84 p 28

[Article by Phawanon: "Communist State Enterprise in Thailand"]

[Text] Communist countries like China have state enterprises as we do and they are still entering Thailand. Moreover, this Chinese state enterprise has problems similar to those of Thailand, too.... Does that seem strange?

Many decades ago, under the heading of "friendly" aid, China liked to use the same methods as the great powers, that is, trying to help build up infrastructures, especially in regard to roads and airfields. No matter whether in Africa or Asia, it was considered to have sufficient skill and ability and China depended on these old skills as a way of earning foreign exchange after "friendship" began to become estranged from aid that came in the form of hordes of experts sent in to do no matter what.

China Construction and Engineering Company (CCEC) is a company established by the Chinese in Hong Kong as a state enterprise in order to do contractor construction work in foreign countries. They depend on engineers who have worked abroad before, the latter being used as one more way to seek foreign exchange.

"This company worked in Jordan and other places many times before coming to Thailand upon becoming acquainted with Mr Thamnoon Wannaphanich, who is the son-in-law of Pol Gen Prasert Ruehirawong. Mr Thamnoon happens to own 1,200 rai of land, which was enough for him and CCEC to use for the construction of Ban Rachathani. Sales are good because the prices are not high when compared with other places."

CCEC's secret is the low contract price. When compared with the National Housing Authority, the houses they build are much cheaper, so it is not surprising that they sell like hot cakes. But the problem is, why is the price lower? That is something to think about and leads to other problems.

"CCEC subsequently thought of bidding for government work. This time the problem was that they were never able to bid successfully with the government, no matter how low the price. Because of things past, people do not have much faith in them and they don't know them. There is still the problem of people

entering the country with the Chinese machinery that they are to use. Everyone knows how efficient that construction machinery is."

Unable to bid successfully they had to find an affiliate to act as a subcontractor instead. So the Thai-China Construction Co was established. But the old problems arose again and the success of this hybrid firm was not very great. Come what may, it could only act as a subcontractor. The work for which it is known seems to be only that done as subcontractor for the Amarin Plaza contractor, which was a scandal just last year. The courts forbade them to continue construction due to problems of pollution in relation to the Mater Dei School and surrounding buildings.

The newspapers did not show CCEC as losing out because the courts gave the order to the contractor. But the machinery that spread the fumes belonged to the Chinese.

But that is not the important point in regard to the utter failure of CCEC and its local affiliate. The main problem really has to do with an utter failure in the decision making of the company inasmuch as it had to depend on pricing decisions coming from Beijing each time. Delays always caused the bidding to be unsuccessful. This is the problem of communist state enterprises, which, as we have said before, are similar to our own.

Price setting is an unfamiliar thing for the communist world because it is done "politically," not for business reasons having to do with profit and loss. When they entered the bidding for the Don Muang airfield they should have known that they could not compete with the Ch. Construction [Corporation] but they just hoped for the best.

This case is an example of a Chinese state enterprise that has been in Thailand for a long time in order to earn foreign exchange. It has failed but still does not give up, which should indicate something to us no matter what our point of view.

Politically, an opening will be seen through which the Thai bureaucracy can accommodate foreign business. Economically, the communist way of conducting business in the world of investment can be seen, and so can its problems.

12710

CSO: 4207/172

TRADE BALANCE WITH MIDDLE EAST COUNTRIES

Bangkok KHAO CHATURAT in Thai 9 Jun 84 p 17

[Text] Table: Trade Between Thailand and Middle Eastern Countries

22 หน่วย : ล้านบาท

ประเทศ	16. รวมสินค้าส่งออก		17. สินค้าออก		18. สินค้าเข้า		19.ดุลการค้า	
	20. 2528	21. 2529	2528	2529	2528	2529	2528	2529
ตะวันออกกลาง (รวม)	41,418.6	46,873.6	11,727.6	11,402.2	29,691.0	37,471.3	-17,063.4	-26,069.1
1. ซาอุดีอาระเบีย	28,171.8	34,079.2	4,236.8	4,260.6	23,933.8	29,818.6	-19,696.8	-25,568.0
2. สหรัฐอาหรับ	3,231.3	2,021.8	1,634.9	1,146.0	1,596.4	873.9	38.6	274.1
3. กาตาร์	2,968.2	4,263.9	61.7	44.9	2,906.5	4,219.0	-2,854.8	-4,174.1
4. อิหร่าน	2,374.0	2,413.9	2,372.7	2,287.2	1.3	126.7	2,371.4	2,160.5
5. คูเวต	1,703.0	1,524.4	1,320.2	1,180.1	382.8	344.3	937.4	836.8
6. อิสราเอล	636.3	599.7	225.9	197.3	409.4	402.4	-183.5	-206.1
7. จอร์แดน	580.4	363.2	679.7	383.1	0.7	0.1	579.0	363.0
8. บาห์เรน	497.8	1,353.6	234.9	246.8	262.6	1,086.8	-27.7	-840.0
9. เยเมนใต้	401.4	246.5	231.6	246.5	169.8	0.0	61.8	246.5
10. อิรัก	187.4	473.7	187.2	473.7	0.2	0.0	187.0	473.7
11. โอมาน	196.9	779.6	191.0	217.9	7.3	561.7	183.7	-343.8
12. เลบานอน	76.2	59.7	76.2	59.6	0.0	0.1	76.2	59.5
13. قبرص	68.6	111.0	48.7	74.0	20.1	37.6	28.6	36.4
14. เยเมนเหนือ	37.4	66.2	37.4	66.2	0.0	0.0	37.4	66.2
15. ซีเรีย	295.6	537.3	295.6	537.3	0.1	0.0	295.4	537.3

Key:

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Saudi Arabia | 12. Lebanon |
| 2. United Arab Emirates | 13. Cyprus |
| 3. Qatar | 14. North Yemen |
| 4. Iran | 15. Syria |
| 5. Kuwait | 16. Exports-Imports |
| 6. Israel | 17. Exports |
| 7. Jordan | 18. Imports |
| 8. Bahrain | 19. Trade Balance |
| 9. South Yemen | 20. 1983 |
| 10. Iraq | 21. 1984 |
| 11. Oman | 22. Millions of baht |

12710

CSO: 4207/172

IMPACT OF PRESS OFFICERS ON CENSORSHIP DISCUSSED

Bangkok SU ANAKHOT in Thai 10-16 Jun 84 pp 15-17

[Article: "Dictatorship Enlarges Its Shadow; Army Controls Press"]

[Text] Minister of the Interior Gen Sitthi Chirarot signed the notice setting up another group of nine press officers, all of them military officers. This is an increase over the present number, which includes all of the provincial governors and the police director general. In Bangkok there is a special situation, i.e., it includes the deputy police director general, the commander of the Special Branch, the Group 3 chief and the documents and printed matter inspector of Group 3, Special Branch.

This is a lot. The newspapers cannot budge as it is. They increased the number of military officers including the director of the General Information Office of the Supreme Command, the deputy director of the Administrative Section of the General Information Office, the Operations Section of the General Information Office, the director of the Institute of Psychology for Security, the General Information Office for operations officers, the head of the intelligence section of the General Information Office, the head of the Civil Affairs Section of the General Information Office, the head of the Psychological Operations Group, General Information Office, and the head of the Public Relations Group of the General Information Office.

Since newspapers began in Thailand there have been various laws to control them, no less than 11 laws since the time of Rama VI. It seems that there is always increased control of newspapers by such laws. The pressure keeps increasing, especially the Government Press Statute of 1941 and Administrative Reform Directive No 42, mementos left by the government for all newspapers.

As for the powers and duties of the press officers according to the 1941 statute, their scope is established in Section 21, which specifies: "When advertising is printed that the press officers consider a possible detriment to the peace and stability or morals of the people, the press officers may proceed as follows:

- 1) give a written warning to the publisher and/or advertiser and at the same time call them to hear a verbal explanation and sign a statement of acknowledgement;

2) give a written order rescinding the right to publish and/or advertise and/or rescind the right to use the printing equipment of the publisher for a period of time not to exceed 30 days. This type of order may be executed after the warning according to Section 1 if those warned do not heed the warning.

3) During a period of domestic or international emergency or during time of war, they may give a written order rescinding the right to publish or advertise, or order that use of the printing equipment within their responsibility be stopped immediately for a specified or unspecified period of time. The order may be adjusted or modified subsequently.

The appointment of the military men, adding to those of the Ministry of the Interior—the head of this ministry also having been in the military--besides making the policy of the military and the ministry the same, clearly gives the military a hand in controlling the presentation of the news in the newspapers.

As for the reasons for appointing nine more members of the military, it is believed that the important thing is that the military is of the opinion that the presentation of news by the newspapers in regard to military activities, whether combat at the Thai-Kampuchean border, for example, or the unsuitability of roles played by some high ranking military personnel, should not be revealed because of secrecy or unwillingness to allow something to become news when they do not want it to be.

In examining the laws that affect publishing, we see in them ambiguities that can be interpreted widely according to the wishes of the people in power, and to the detriment of the newspapers. Therefore the power to curtail freedom of the press can be brought forth and used at any time.

In fact, there are already laws that adversely affect the newspapers, such as, penal laws regarding peace and stability, good moral standards in the country, and those having to do with cases of disparagement and negligence, for example.

The notice appointing several military men to be press officers as mentioned here results in each appointee having full powers and duties under the law regarding the press, especially for news that has to do with military activity and the Thai Army. Prior to this the soldiers that became press officers acted only as examiners. They could not use legal powers on their own. The 1941 statute specified four incumbents that were to be appointed as press officers for Bangkok, they are as follows: 1) director general of the Police Department, 2) deputy director general of the Police Department, 3) commandant of the Special Branch, and 4) chief inspector of documents and printed matter, Group 3 Office, Office of the Commandant of the Special Branch. As for the press officers for the upcountry provinces, they were to be the provincial governors of the various provinces.

It is true that military secrets, such as those having to do with the borders, are things which, if revealed before the opportune time, could be of use to the other side, which at this time means only Vietnam. These are such things

as news photos or reports having to do with Thai military locations within borders that must be kept closed until there is real peace in those areas. Certain high-ranking officers inspecting the fighting in those areas could easily be shelled by Vietnam's artillery. This would be an unseemly loss.

But military secrets can be kept by first informing the newspapers that they are forbidden to touch on certain areas. That would be the end of it. There is no need for this kind of pressure. To repeat: the notice appointing the censors mentioned here opens a way for the military to get its hand in to "manage" all of the news in the papers when the military does not like it, and without having to consider the question of freedom of presentation of news by the press.

"Examination of the news by the military as presented by the press on the military should be done in this way only when the country is not at peace, such as during wartime. Anyway, it should be done more in a spirit of cooperation, not in the form of censorship."

Mr Surat Numnon, professor of mass media at Chulalongkorn University gave SU ANAKHOT his opinion after learning of the appointment of the increased number of press officers.

"The appointment of the military as press officers in order to censor the news about military personnel and the army is a rather dangerous thing because they are likely to be sensitive. The slightest unfavorable thing can result in an order closing down a newspaper. Are we so sure of the military's broadmindedness? It is not the same with civilians who love democracy. They may see that there is really nothing to the news. But the military cannot always be so sensitive since at this time the police are the danger in regard to examining the news."

Presenting news good or bad about the military could easily get one "stepped on." Both press and readers prepare for it. Many of the latter secretly think that the closing of the eyes and ears of readers is beginning again, although the government itself in other areas has also been ambiguous and inept.

At this time, therefore, we cannot know why the government leaders do not want to reveal the movements or condition of the people in the cabinet, informing the populace instead of chasing them home, claiming that it's too late to be out. We only know that friendship is held to be above service to the country whose ultimate objective is the well-being of the people. Friends who may stumble or who do not have what it takes protect one another first. We should at least know that.

Later on we may know the deep and detailed reasons why the Thai military must purchase the latest-type war planes, whose cost is greater than the budget of the country, or other expensive weapons in order to protect the country. Knowing and not having the right to protest is the same as not knowing that we have to make adjustments for the true condition in one way or another.

12710

CSO: 4207/172

THAILAND

RTAF MARSHAL PROFILED

Bangkok DAILY NEWS in Thai 23 Jul 84 p 3

[DAILY NEWS Square column by Nanthana: "The Air Vice Marshal, Age 50, Who Holds the Position of Assistant Air Force Chief of Staff for Logistics"]

[Text] It seemed that last week would pass by smoothly without a crisis. But then Heng Samrin forces suddenly launched an attack on Thai villagers in Nam Yun District in Ubon Ratchathani Province. Several Thais were killed or wounded. Concerning this matter, those in positions of responsibility, particularly the Thai prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, should take swift action to solve this problem. If action isn't taken immediately, nothing will be accomplished.

Today, the DAILY NEWS Square column would like to introduce the new assistant air force chief of staff for logistics.

In the latest appointments to important positions in the Thai air force, which occurred at the beginning of last week, Air Marshal Kaset Rotchananin, the director of logistics, was made assistant air force chief of staff in place of Air Vice Marshal Chamnan Phattharayothin, who was promoted to deputy air force chief of staff.

As for the background of Air Vice Marshal Kaset Rotchananin, the new assistant air force chief of staff for logistics, he was born on 27 August 1933 in Pak Phriue Subdistrict, Muang District, Saraburi Province. His father is Soem Rotchananin, and his mother is Arun Rotchananin. He attended the Bamrung Witthaya School (the Saraburi provincial boys' school), where he completed lower secondary school. He completed upper secondary school at Triemudom Suksa, Phayathai, as a member of Class 13 in 1951. In 1952, he passed the entrance examination to study pre-med at Chulalongkorn University. In 1953 the air force established the RTAF Academy and accepted 31 cadets as members of Class 1. Among the 31 cadets who were accepted into Class 1, he placed sixth on the qualifying examination. He received flight training at the Flight Training School at Korat in Nakhon Ratchasima Province. He was a member of Flight Training Class 25. After completing his studies at the RTAF Academy in 1958, he served as a pilot with Squadron 52, Air command 5, in Prachuap Khiri

Khan Province. He served there for 6 months. He was then chosen to take a flying test to serve as a jet pilot with Air Command 1. He flew T-33, F-84G and F-86F aircraft. Following that, he was transferred to Air Command 4, Air Command 6, Air Command 2 and then to Air Command 6 again. His most recent position was director of logistics.

Besides this, Air Vice Marshal Kaset Rotchananin is an officer who is in contact with the special air force and a pilot attached to the Royal conveyance Division. He served for 3 years with Air Transport Unit 1 in the Korean War. He was the head of Victory Unit 2 in the Vietnamese War. He was the first unit leader to be promoted to group captain. He was among the first group to go fight in Vietnam. He led P.L. 4 (C-123B) on joint air operations with U.S. air forces. He is a member of the National Administrative Reform council and the Legislative Council. He is a senator, a member of the Textile Organization, Ministry of Defense, and a member of the board of the Thai Airways Company, Ltd.

Air Vice Marshal Kaset Rotchananin is the founder of the Flight-Grade Officers Group, the purpose of which was to generate solidarity among flight-grade officers. He also initiated the flight-grade officers cooperative program, serving as the chairman of the board of this program. The objective, or goal, of this program is to provide housing and land to help relieve the pressures on air force personnel with low incomes. This is done by allowing them to rent-purchase at low prices with long-term mortgages. They are allowed to buy at the lowest interest rates now available in Thailand and they do not have to put any money down. But the rent-purchaser must be a member of the flight-grade officers cooperative.

As for his family life, the present director of logistics is married to Wanthana Lamaikham. They have two daughters: Kesini Rotchananin, who has a B.S. degree from Chulalongkorn University and a master's degree from Mahidon University and who presently works for the Faculty of Tropical Medicine, Mahidon University, and Ketsama Rotchananin, who holds a B.A. degree in education from Khon Kaen University. She received level-2 honors. At present, she works at the Department of Non-Formal Education, Ministry of Education.

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CSO: 4207/206

THAILAND

INFANTRY DIVISION COMMANDER PROFILED

Bangkok DAILY NEWS in Thai 13 Aug 84 pp 5, 6

[DAILY NEWS Square column by Nanthana: "The Life of the Commander of the 9th Infantry Division, Major General Somkhit Chongphayuha, age 54"]

[Text] Today, DAILY NEWS Square wants to discuss the activities of the commander of the 9th Infantry Division.

The 9th Infantry Division, which is based in Kanchanaburi, plays a major role. It has a full complement of men who are equipped with modern weapons. The 9th Division once played a part in a coup d'etat and so what is very important is that the person who commands this division must be approved by and have the confidence of senior army officers. In the past, the 9th Division was directly subordinate to the RTA CINC. Now it is no longer the 9th division but the 9th Infantry Division. And it is now subordinate to the First Army Area. Let us get acquainted with the present commander of the 9th Infantry Division, Major General Somkhit Chongphayuha.

Major General Somkhit Chongphayuha, the commander of the 9th Infantry Division, was born on 27 January 1930 in Den Chai Subdistrict (at that time it was a subdistrict, but now it is Den Chai District) in Sungmen District, Phrae Province. He is the son of Colonel Luang Chongphayuha (Kong Sotathichan), the [former] commander of the 9th Infantry Regiment, Phayap Army, which participated in the fighting at Chiang Tung, the capital of the Shan State (which is now part of Burma). The Phayap Army scored a victory and so the Thai government appointed Colonel Luang Chongphayuha to serve as the commissioner of the United Thai States (Shan State). Later on, this was turned over to England since Burma was an English colony. His father came from Tak Province. His mother, Niem Rangsayanon, came from Chiang Mai Province.

Major General Somkhit Chongphayuha was one of eight children, five girls and three boys. He was the sixth child. He was the smallest in the family, but his bigger brothers have both died. He is the only son left. His older brother, Captain Nikhom, a survey officer, died from Malaria. His younger brother, Khamnuan, who worked as a manager for

a transport company at Ekkamai, died of a heart attack. His oldest sister, Prakhin, is the wife of Major General Thawon Chuaiprasit. His second sister, Sakharan, is the wife of Colonel Anukun Sinthudet. His third sister, Sirikhon, is the wife of Rear Admiral Surin Suksongwon, the former chief of the Naval Supply Department. His fourth sister, Sukhon, is still single. She is a nurse at the Tobacco Factory. His youngest sister, Nalini, is an instructor at Sinakharinwirot Prasanmit University. She is married to Dr Premthawi Phothithat, one of the administrators of the Phetchawet Hospital.

He began his education at the Wat Noinaphakhun School in Bangkok. He attended Nakhon Ratchasima Withayalai School, where he completed lower secondary school. He completed upper secondary school at Bangkok Christian School. Around 1947, he decided that he wanted to be a soldier like his father and so he took the entrance test for the Army Preparatory School. He studied there 1 year as a member of Class 8 and then transferred to the Chulachomklao Royal Military Academy, where he was a member of the first class to take the new, 5-year curriculum. Fellow classmates included Lieutenant General Chawalit Yongchaiyut, the deputy chief of staff of the army, and Lieutenant General Wanchai Ruongtrakun, the assistant army chief of staff and the chief of staff of the Bangkok Peacekeeping Force.

He graduated in 1954 as a sublieutenant and was assigned to the Infantry Center at Lopburi. In 1960 he was transferred to an infantry battalion, Mixed Regiment 31. After being promoted to captain, he was sent to attend the Army Staff College in 1960, where he studied for 1 year. He was a member of Class 4, the same class as Major General Wichai Phoemsap, the chief of the Office of the Army Comptroller, and Major General Aphithap Intharaphithak, the commander of the Chiang Mai Military District. He graduated from the Staff College in 1961. Promoted to major, he was made the operations officer of Mixed Regiment 13 in Udorn Thani Province. He served there for 8 months and was then transferred to Bangkok, where he served as the head of the "S.P.O." Section, Directorate of Operations, Bangkok. He served there for 2 years before being promoted to lieutenant colonel and made the head of the Policy Planning Division, Directorate of Operations, where he served until 1966. In 1967 he was awarded an army scholarship to study at the U.S. Army Staff Officers College at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. He studied there the same time as Major General Wanchai Ruongtrakun, Major General Isaraphong Nunphakdi and Major General Charuai Wongsayan, the deputy [commander] of the Special Warfare Command. He studied there 1 year.

He returned to Thailand in 1968 and was then sent to serve as an operations officer with the Thai military forces in Vietnam. He served there 1 year. On returning to Thailand, he was made the director of the Army Staff College, a post he held for 3 years. After that, he served as a staff officer attached to the Directorate of Operations for 1 year. In 1975, he was promoted to special colonel and made the chief of the Operations Division, Fourth Army Area at Nakhon Sithammarat. He served

there for 3 years, serving under two commanding generals. The first was General San Chitpatima, and the second was Pin Thammasi. He served there until 1978.

Then, during the time that General Soem Na Nakhon was the RTA CINC, he was transferred to serve as the deputy military attache in Indonesia stationed at the Thai embassy in Jakarta. He served as both the deputy army and air force attache. He had friendly and close relations with the Indonesian military and so gained the confidence of senior Indonesian officers. He speaks Indonesian fluently since he learned the language while living there. While he was there, he used his spare time to forge friendships and drove all around Indonesia, which has 27 provinces. While he was there, he had a chance to welcome General Prem three times. The first time, General Prem went there in his capacity as the assistant RTA CINC and deputy minister of interior. The second time he went in his capacity as the RTA CINC and minister of defense. The third time, he went in his capacity as prime minister. He [Somkhit] served in Indonesia until 1980.

On returning to Thailand, he was made the deputy chief of staff of the Institute of Army Academics. In October 1981, he was made the commander of the 9th Infantry Division. He was in command of the 9th Infantry Division when it went to help defend the country on the Kampuchean border in Prachinburi Province. After about a year there, the division returned to its base in Kanchanaburi.

In October 1983, an incident took place along the Thai-Burmese border in Prachuap Khiri Khan Province, which is a jungle area. Foreign armed forces came in and gained influence in the area. General Athit Kamlangek, the RTA CINC, appointed him commander of the Surasi Force and ordered him to lead the force, composed of soldiers from the 9th Infantry Division, First Army Area thahan phran irregulars from the Lat Yai Base, border patrol police and provincial police, on an operation to eliminate the influential people who were breaking the law by smuggling in goods, trafficking in marihuana and felling trees. He was to reduce their influence in that area so that officials could carry out their duties efficiently. At the same time, he was to expel the foreign armed forces. The Surasi Force was based at Air Base 53 in Muang District, Prachuap Khiri Khan Province. It remained there until the situation returned to normal and was then withdrawn to its Kanchanaburi Base in February 1984.

Major General Somkhit Chongphayuha, the commander of the 9th Infantry Division, is married to Nomrutdi Nikhomphakdi. She is a level-8 instructor at the Suan Dusit Teachers' College. She comes from Loei Province. They have one son named Wityuthon Chongphayuha, who is a sublieutenant in the navy. He is 24 years old. He is assigned to the Joint Communications Division, Supreme Command Headquarters. He lives in Bang Khen.

The commander of the 9th Infantry Division is fond of saying that "being in close association with others is like having relatives." That is, in carrying out tasks, particularly in developing the province, he has participated in the development and cooperated with all the units. He has even supported tourism. And so, on 5 March 1984, the Kanchanaburi Mass Communications Association awarded him its badge for those with excellent human relations.

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THAILAND

NAWAPHON MOVEMENT SUPPORTS ATHIT FIELD MARSHAL RANK

Bangkok DAILY NEWS in Thai 17 Aug 84 pp 1, 2

[Article: "Five Million Members of Nawaphon Said to Support Promoting Athit to Field Marshal and Extending His Term; They Support Prem to the Utmost"]

[Text] The 5 million members of Nawaphon are said to have proposed promoting General Athit Kamlangek to the rank of field marshal. They fully support extending his term in government service. They also support the government of General Prem.

At parliament on the afternoon of 16 August, copies of a letter sent to General Prem Tinsulanon, the prime minister, were handed out to people. The letter, which concerned a nationwide Nawaphon resolution, was signed by Mr Adison Seniwong Na Ayuthaya, the acting chairman of the Nawaphon Central committee, the chairman of the board of the Napharat Foundation and the director of the Forward Nawaphon Company, Ltd. The letter claimed that the 5 million members of Nawaphon nationwide have passed a resolution supporting a 1-year extension of the term of General Athit Kamlangek, the supreme commander and RTA CINC.

The Nawaphon resolution also supports the administration of the present government under the leadership of General Prem Tinsulanon. Nawaphon has called on the government to confer the rank of field marshal on General Athit Kamlangek and other military officials as fitting, including people who are now deceased. Such people worthy of this include General Krit Siwara, Admiral Sangat Chalayu, General Kriangsak Chamanan, General Saiyut Koetphon, General Soem Na Nakhon and General Sitthi Chirarat. This should be done as an honor to them.

Air Chief Marshal Phanieng Kantarat, the deputy minister of defense, was interviewed by reporters on the afternoon of 16 August at parliament. In response to a reporter's question concerning what action has been taken on extending General Athit's term, Air Chief Marshal Phanieng said that he has not been involved in this. This is up to the minister of defense. If the matter is entrusted to him, he will handle the matter in steps. A reporter asked what the steps were. Air Chief Marshal Phanieng said that the reporter would have to ask the minister of defense about that.

The reporter asked him whether he thought an extension should be granted. Air Chief Marshal Phanieng said that he would leave it to them to decide and that he could not give them an answer. The deputy minister of defense said that normally, a list of retirees must be made first. Then, those who are due to retire are informed. They have to be informed 6 months ahead of time.

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THAILAND

CAVALRY CENTER COMMANDER, RTAF INTELLIGENCE CHIEF PROFILED

Bangkok DAILY NEWS in Thai 20 Aug 84 pp 4, 5

[DAILY NEWS Square column by Nanthana]

[Text] The Commander of the Cavalry Center Almost Died at Nam Chang

Major General Prasong Karikun, the commander of the Cavalry Center and the commander of the Saraburi Military District, was born on 19 August 1929 in Bangkok Metropolitan. He was the fifth of seven children of Captain Liem and Yen Karikun. He attended school at Saint Gabriel School, where he completed secondary school. He then entered the Army Preparatory School as a member of Class 6. Fellow classmates included Air Chief Marshal Arun Phromthep, Lieutenant General Phat Urailoet, the commanding general of the First Army Area, Lieutenant General Wisitphon Wongthai and Police Major General Sanchai Chawanwiwat. He graduated in 1948 with Class 7. Upon graduating, he was made a sublieutenant in the cavalry. He served as a platoon leader with the 1st Cavalry Battalion. Later on, he served as the head of a reconnaissance unit with the 4th Cavalry Battalion, 2nd Cavalry Regiment. In 1957, he was appointed commander of the 2nd Cavalry Regiment and commander of the Uttaradit Military District. After that, he served as the commander of the 1st Cavalry Division. He became the commander of the Cavalry Center and the commander of the Saraburi Military District in 1980.

While serving with the 2nd Cavalry Regiment at the Phichai Daphak Base in Uttaradit Province, the government took resolute measures to suppress the communist terrorists in the north, particularly in Nan Province. Thus, he was closely involved in communist suppression activities and was almost killed there. For example, he came close to being killed during the suppression operations at Nam Chang and at Doi Phachi. As a result of his actions during these operations, he was awarded the Serichon Medal, First Class. He also took part in special operations, serving as the deputy commander of the unit that moved the Chinese [KMT] forces from Burma in 1953-1954. He has served as a member of the Constitutional Draft Council, the National Assembly, the National Administrative Reform Council and the Legislative Council.

After entering government service, he took various courses given by the Cavalry School. He also took the accelerated course offered by the Army Staff College and was a member of the 10th group to take the regular curriculum at the Army College. He was a member of Class 25 at the National Defense College. As for studies abroad, he attended the Armored Vehicle School at Fort Knox in the United States and the British High-Level Intelligence School, Far East Land-Force.

Major General Prasong Karikun is married to Phansi Singhathat, the daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Luang Phisakdisanyakit and Mrs Linchu Singhathat. They have one son and four daughters: Patma, Prisana, Pratchana, Panatda and Priyanut Karikun.

This October, if the commander of the Cavalry Center is transferred, he will most likely be made the deputy commanding general "just like General Prem Tinsulanon." If that is not the case, he might be made a special operations officer or an army expert. But regardless of the position that he is given, he will definitely be a commander. That is certainly a fitting position for him. Senior officers who have seen his talents know this.

A Pilot Who Served as a Mercenary in the Korean War Is the RTAF Director of Intelligence

The air force officer with a bright future whom I would like to introduce today is the RTAF director of intelligence. He is a competent and responsible officer.

Air Marshal Kan Phimanthip, the director of intelligence, was born in Bangkok. He used to live in the Siphaya area. He is now 52 years old. He is the oldest son of Thanom and Sanguan Phimanthip, both of whom are now deceased. He has one younger sister. He is married to Saichaiwadi Kanlayanmit. They have one child, Kawin Phimanthip, who is a senior at Assumption College.

As for his education, he began his education at Prasanakson School but later transferred to Assumption School, where he graduated from secondary school. After that he passed the entrance test to study at the RTAF Academy as a member of Class 1, the same class as Air Vice Marshal Kaset Rotchananin and Air Marshal Waranat Aphichari. After that, he attended the Flight Training School, the Squadron Officers' School, the Staff College and the National Defense College, Class 28.

When he graduated in 1958, he was assigned to Squadron 52, Air Command 5. He was then transferred to Squadron 13, Air Command 1. Later on, he served as the aide to the chief of staff. Before he was promoted to flight officer, he resigned his commission and served as a mercenary in the Korean War, where he fought for about a year. When he returned, he rejoined the air force and was made the leader of Squadron 43. After that, he served as the chief of staff of Air Command 4, the head of

training section of the Tactical Air Command, the commander of Air Command 1, the RTAF attache in Malaysia and Singapore and, on his return, the deputy director of intelligence. Then on 1 October 1982, he was made the director of intelligence.

He is a big man and so it comes as no surprise that he was a leading RTAF sportsman. In the past, he was the leader of the air force soccer team. Now, he plays golf only. He likes to drink but not smoke. He likes spicy foods such as minced meat and somtam [spicy papaya salad] and glutinous rice.

He is very satisfied with his appointment to the position of director of intelligence. But because he used to be a fighter pilot, it is only natural that he sometimes becomes irritated at having a "desk" job and not being able to fly. But he realizes that to be a good pilot, you have to study and learn about aircraft constantly. Thus, if he wanted to return to flying, he would have to study very hard. It is interesting that actually, he did not want to be in the air force at first. Instead, he really wanted to be a policeman. But one time on Air Force Day, he had a chance to watch the aerial maneuvers of air force pilots and so he immediately wanted to join the air force.

As for the work of the Directorate of Intelligence, the intelligence units of all the branches of service are very important units since they are sources of information and provide various types of data. The intelligence units are responsible for sifting through all the data to determine what the facts are. Once they have determined what the facts are, they report them to the commanders.

Thus, regardless of the movement, the intelligence units of the various branches have to have an accurate picture of what is happening since this involves national security.

This is the "clerk" who has flown every type of aircraft including jet, propeller and transport aircraft. He has many social duties, too. He is vice president of the Assumption Alumni Association, the president of which is Air Marshal Prakop Burapharat.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ARTICLE CALLS FOR INCREASED SELF-SUFFICIENCY WITHIN ARMY

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese Jul 84 pp 38-43

[Article by Major General Le Khoa: "Some Matters Concerning Financial Work Within Our Army at This Time"]

[Text] Financial work does not simply involve the management of revenues and expenditures. It is a multi-purpose field of work that serves the functions of supervising and participating in the management and implementation of plans, the management and use of material-technical bases and the calculation of efficiency in every activity that is conducted in order to economize on budget expenditures and still complete tasks with the highest possible quality. The national defense budget accounts for a large percentage of the national budget and the activities of the army are related to every field of social life. Therefore, how well financial work is performed within the army not only affects the army itself and military activities, but also the sectors, the economic, cultural and other activities of all society.

I. Some Features of the Situation Surrounding Financial Work Within Our Army During the Past Several Years

Due to the concern shown by the various party committee echelons and command cadres, efforts have been made in financial work within the army to insure that it fulfills its functions, as a result of which it has made increasing contributions to the performance of training, combat readiness, combat, economic construction and other tasks.

To begin with, the units of the entire army, depending upon their specific situation, have made every effort to produce products, thereby helping to create additional wealth and increase the sources of revenue for the national budget. Some divisions engaged in our international task that operate under rather complex conditions where transportation is very difficult have been raising sufficient crops and livestock to support themselves for 3 months each year. The 134th Regiment, which repairs communication lines that stretch for hundreds of kilometers, has virtually built and equipped its barracks on its own. The 132nd Regiment has collected and made full use of discarded communication wire and poles worth hundreds of thousands of dong. The 3rd Military Region, under the slogan "prosperity and victory," has been and is

continuing to promote an emulation movement to train well, maintain a high level of combat readiness and perform profitable economic work, a movement that has made important contributions to improving the standard of living of troops, procuring equipment and providing material assistance to a number of retired cadres. The 7th, 4th and 2nd Military Regions have exceeded their budget revenue quotas by 57 to 100 percent. Within many units, the movement to participate in export activities is being expanded to a wide variety of products, including industrial goods, agricultural and marine products, pharmaceuticals, building materials and so forth worth hundreds of millions of dong. The units engaged in economic work have also made new advances. The Civil Aviation General Department has exceeded its passenger transportation plan by 25 percent, its cargo transportation plan by 24 percent and raised its profits by 30 percent. The Truong Son Corps has raised its profits by 8.7 percent (not including those that were carried over from the year before) and generated 13.5 percent more in budget revenues. As a whole, the army has generated several billion dong in budget revenues. The national defense enterprises have overcome some of the difficulties faced with raw materials, building materials and energy in order to maintain production, rationalize their product lines and found new and more suitable products to produce. Practically all enterprises have met their norms and plans. Some have exceeded their plans, such as the Ba Son Plant by 40 percent, Enterprise Z59 by 5 percent, Enterprise Z23 by 10 percent, Enterprise Z27 by 13 percent, etc.

In conjunction with establishing balance through their own efforts, all units have revised their norms, making them more stringent. Many units have requested that expenditures which are not truly critical or which they can temporarily do without be postponed or have provided for their own needs by practicing increased frugality.

Control work, inspections and the handling of negative phenomena that have resulted in waste and misappropriation have been carried out in an increasingly positive manner and had many good effects, thereby helping to continue to uphold the tradition of diligence, frugality, honesty and devotion of cadres and soldiers.

Financial management has gradually been put on a regular basis. The symposiums that have been held on financial management have helped the various command echelons manage finances better and closely link financial management to the management of supplies, troop strength management and so forth.

The advances described above are manifestations of a new style of financial work, one that is consistent with the basic financial principles set forth by the party in the initial stage of the period of transition to socialism in our country and consistent with the present requirements and tasks of our army. However, these are only initial advances. Progress has not been uniform or strong. Some weaknesses continue to exist, such as the lack of a correct understanding of the army's responsibility in the field of finances; the phenomenon of relying upon supplies from the upper echelon; the failure to see the difficulties being encountered by our underdeveloped economy, as a result of which little attention is given to taking the initiative in order to help meet one's own needs; the failure to develop the very large potentials that lie in labor, arable land, technology and so forth in order to produce

products and generate increased revenues. In military activities and even economic activities, some units still give light attention to efficiency and do not have a correct understanding of the military economy. The phenomenon of operating at any price exists, even within economic activities, and economic-technical argumentation is lacking. Some cadres, who do not yet have a correct understanding of the need to comply with the law of supply and demand, want to satisfy every need, even needs that cannot be met even in the developed countries. Negative phenomena within the field of finances continue to appear at a number of places.

The above situation shows that although a number of changes have occurred, there are still problems in financial work within the army that we must continue to study and resolve.

II. Some Matters of Major Importance in Financial Work Within the Army at This Time

In order to provide the finances needed for the performance of each task of the army at a time when the needs involved in the buildup of the army and the maintenance of combat readiness are very high but the state is still encountering very many difficulties with the budget and materials, new, qualitative changes must be brought about in financial work. On the basis of fully comprehending the revolutionary line as well as the political line, military line and economic line of the party and having a firm grasp of the fundamentals involved in financial activities, we must generate large sources of revenue, achieve high returns from expenditures, provide stronger management and wage a determined struggle against negative phenomena.

1. All echelons must balance their revenues and expenditures.

In small-scale production, there is always a sharp contradiction between needs and capabilities. In our country, where, after several decades of war, we face another new enemy, the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, and both economic and national defense needs are very high and very pressing, the contradiction between needs and capabilities is even more acute. Therefore, the balancing of revenues and expenditures by each echelon and sector is a very basic requirement, one that was set forth by the 5th Congress and emphasized in the resolution of the 5th Party Plenum. This means tapping the strengths of the army itself, the capabilities and potentials of each unit, in order to move forward. It is also an expression of the spirit of self-reliance, of not relying upon the upper echelon, of consciously taking steps to develop every capability and displaying the sense of collective ownership on each echelon in order to complete tasks well. We should not hold the attitude that everything within the army must be subsidized. In addition to those things that must continue to be subsidized, the army can supply itself in the ways mentioned by the Central Committee. To begin with, by means of general labor and technical labor in many different sectors and trades, many units can produce material wealth to supplement their supplies on their own and produce economic goods for the state. The army can also produce export goods in order to earn foreign currency with which to import items that are not fully supplied by the state; moreover, it can also contribute to the general foreign currency fund of the state. Ties between production

installations and units within the army and ties with economic installations on the central and local level can, provided that there is compliance with state regulations, be used to create additional conditions for production and the accumulation of capital. Correctly managing and utilizing the supplies provided by the upper echelon, which account for a rather large percentage of total supplies, so that they yield increasingly high returns are also an important measure in each echelon and sector achieving balance on its own.

2. Revising expenditure needs to be consistent with our financial capabilities.

This is also a very important part of the effort of the echelons, sectors and units to balance their revenues and expenditures. Increasing the sources of revenue must go hand in hand with making rational expenditures and knowing how to withhold expenditures that are not immediately necessary. The army has a budget that constitutes a rather large portion of the entire social budget. Carefully weighing the expenditure needs of the army is a matter of utmost importance. This does not mean that we should not dare make expenditures that are necessary, rather, it means that we should correctly determine which needs are central, are vital and practice consumption and make expenditures in a truly frugal manner. Expenditures should be made first on those things that are needed first, made last on those things that are needed last and not made for things that are not needed. Each expenditure must yield high returns of high quality. Expenditures should not be excessive and demands should not be made for expenditures that exceed capabilities nor should expenditures be spread out in an attempt to meet all needs. In summary, we must have the correct concept of needs: needs must be rational needs within a specific period of time, needs must lie within the scope of the capabilities that exist for meeting them.

3. Increasing the results from each activity of the army.

In every activity within society, consideration must be given to the final result. Whether the economy develops quickly or slowly is determined by the final results achieved by society. Only when the results achieved by society, in addition to simple reproduction, also include the accumulation of much capital for expanded reproduction is it possible for the economy to develop at a high rate. Military activities have their own separate requirements and laws. The results of military activities cannot be measured entirely in monetary terms. However, it would also be a mistake to maintain that "there is no limit that can be put on expenditures on combat," that "soldiers cannot be given enough for what they do for the country," that we should spend at will and need not calculate returns. In the military field, it is also necessary to examine the returns from every activity. The issue here is one of combat efficiency and economic efficiency as well. Using the materials and budget provided by society through the redistribution of national income in the most economical manner possible while achieving the highest possible military results, this is military economic efficiency. We should not have the idea that military and political affairs are divorced from economics. Making frugal use of weapons, ammunition, petroleum products and every piece of equipment, both equipment for combat and equipment used in daily life, and achieving high combat efficiency are ways to reduce the contribution that must

be made by the people, ways to make the rear area stronger and more solid, ways that have a reciprocal impact upon the frontlines and the fighting strength of troops. In particular, in today's situation, besides the tasks of maintaining combat readiness, fighting the enemy and training, our army also has the task of participating in economic construction. Even more importance must be attached to calculating the final returns from economic activities. Those units that specialize in economic work must meet each of their own needs and submit their profits to the state. Those units that are maintaining combat readiness while performing economic work must insure that they need not be compensated for losses and earn profits in order to generate increased revenues and balance their own revenues and expenditures.

4. Strengthening and improving planning.

The planning of the national economy, which is an objective requirement of socialist production, reflects the superior nature of socialism. It is the center of management. The armed forces constitute a rather large portion of the state system. Each activity of the armed forces must be planned. Planning is a requirement in the building of a regular force, modern army and a requirement in maintaining combat readiness and achieving combat coordination among the various branches and services under the conditions of modern warfare.

The financial planning of the army is part of the financial planning of the nation, is part of national defense planning.

At present, the planning of our country's economy is, generally speaking, still marked by many difficulties, weaknesses and shortcomings and the quality of planning is still low. The party and state have adopted a policy on improving planning to make it consistent with the present stage of the revolution. The financial planning of the army must also be improved in order to be brought in line with this general policy. Each financial activity must be incorporated within the plan. The material resources plan must take the form of a financial plan. All sources of revenue, including material resources produced through the labor of troops, must be given monetary value and incorporated within the plan. On the other hand, all expenditures, including expenditures against the unit fund, differential pay and bonuses for collectives or individuals must be planned. No expenditures of any form can be omitted from public reporting by means of financial planning.

As regards enterprises and units that specialize in economic work, the plan must be closely linked to accounting. They must make efforts to achieve high economic returns; apportion production costs in exact accordance with regulations, constantly reduce production costs; provide for each of their own expenditures and earn a profit; make correct use of economic levers (prices, wages, profits, financial measures...); establish product trade ties and incorporate this trade within their plans.

The formulation of plans must be closely linked to the management of plans. It is necessary to formulate many different proposed plans and select the best one on the basis of investigating and discovering capabilities and potentials. We must eliminate the practice of formulating plans on the basis of subjective

and unrealistic desires, a practice which gives rise to unwholesome phenomena: working with great enthusiasm to meet each norm at the start of the year, working with less enthusiasm in the middle of the year and abandoning all efforts at the end of the year, which not only waste wealth, but also dampen the enthusiasm and reduce the confidence of the masses.

5. Struggling against negative phenomena within economic (financial) management.

The present struggle against negative phenomena within the field of economic (financial) management is a reflection of the sharp struggle between socialism and capitalism, a struggle to stop losses of wealth and help to build the country, build the army, carry out socialist transformation and mold the new, socialist man within the revolutionary army. It also involves guaranteeing each right and is a matter related to the daily meals and living conditions of soldiers.

The struggle against negative phenomena within economic (financial) management is a struggle to stop each action that is not based on principles, that does not comply with regulations, that diminishes the material wealth of the army and violates the lines and policies of the party, that adversely affects the transformation of the non-socialist segments of the economy, that impedes the management of the market, circulation-distribution, prices, etc.

The present struggle against negative phenomena within economic (financial) management is one of several extremely complicated fields. We must display a high spirit of socialist awareness, display communist ideals and steadfastly distinguish between right and wrong. The methods we employ must be well coordinated political, ideological and administrative methods, must closely coordinate the various functional agencies and these agencies themselves must do their very best to set examples of good qualities and ethics.

Every cadre and soldier must be instilled with the viewpoint of living on the basis of the fruits of their own labor. In this field, we must emphasize the need for each person to cultivate and improve himself. We must overcome the viewpoint that "poverty breeds dishonesty" and emphasize the viewpoint of being "poor but honest." We should not view the present situation as one in which you can find negative phenomena everywhere you look. Such an assessment is incorrect. Unfortunately, there are many unwholesome, negative phenomena and they are spreading. However, there are, to be sure, still many more examples of diligence, frugality, honesty and justice than there are negative phenomena. We must find, cultivate and praise these fine examples and use them as a measure in combating negative phenomena. On the other hand, we must wage a determined struggle and take stern action against violations of state principles, regulations, and property. At the same time, we must guard against the enemy using these weaknesses to commit sabotage against us, exacerbating the shortcomings of some cadres and soldiers and corrupting a number of persons and using them to create many additional difficulties for us in our management work.

The central role in the struggle against negative phenomena within the economic (financial) field and every other field within the army is played by

the various party committee echelons and command cadres. They must have a full understanding of the financial management principles and regulations of the party and state, emphasize responsibility, select cadres and personnel for financial work who are truly dependable, establish regular work procedures, conduct more thorough inspections and, in particular, set examples of sterling qualities and wholesome virtues.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ARTILLERY MOBILITY REQUIREMENTS OUTLINED

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese Jul 84 pp 44-51

[Article by Lieutenant Colonel Nguyen Dinh Thach: "Artillery Mobility"]

[Text] Artillery mobility is one of the most important principles in the organization and use of artillery; at the same time, it is the main measure in achieving force superiority and high fire power density in order to perform missions on main fronts and against priority targets during the important stages and at decisive times in campaigns and combat. Artillery mobility also has the purpose of establishing an effective artillery battlefield deployment, an effective network of artillery fire power so that the various branches and services, mainly infantry and tank forces, can be provided with continuous, timely and competent fire power support so that they can complete their missions.

In modern warfare, situations change suddenly and develop in a complex manner and warfare occurs over a large area. Therefore, troop mobility, in general, and artillery mobility, in particular, have become one of the most important tools that the commander has for achieving force superiority and performing missions successfully.

Artillery mobility not only applies to reserve artillery forces and the artillery of the mobile, main force military corps, but also to the artillery of local troops and sometimes to the artillery of militia and self-defense forces. This mobility can be mobility on the tactical level, the campaign level or the strategic level, especially the campaign level, and depends upon the objectives, missions and the size and amount of participating forces and equipment.

Artillery mobility consists of artillery fire power mobility and artillery force mobility. Fire power mobility, which is also called the redirection of fire power, is achieved right at existing firing positions by changing the range or direction of fire of artillery and rapidly redirecting fire power from a target in one area to a target in another, nearby area. Today, the range of artillery has been significantly increased, the destructive power of artillery shells is much greater and the artillery command system has been highly automated. As a result, fire power mobility has become increasingly important and can be achieved on a widespread basis. In the conduct of

campaigns (in battles), fire power mobility becomes one of the factors determining the effectiveness of artillery fire power. However, fire power mobility can only be applied when the firing mission of the artillery units changes within the immediate vicinity. In cases in which it is necessary to redirect the efforts of the artillery to targets further away, force mobility is required. Artillery force mobility is achieved by quickly and secretly moving artillery units in new directions, into new areas and to new firing positions in the course of preparing for as well as in the actual conduct of warfare for the purpose of either dividing or strengthening artillery forces in order to support infantry and tank troops in combat on the new front, on the main front... Artillery units can be moved from one direction to another, from one front to another, from the rear area to the front, from the frontlines to the rear area.

Artillery fire power mobility and force mobility are closely interrelated and supplement each other very well. It is only after force mobility has resulted in the occupation of firing positions that are most advantageous, that are best suited to the fighting methods of combined troop units that highly effective fire power mobility can be achieved. Conversely, when the capabilities of artillery and shells are fully known and fire power is redirected very well, the number of times that artillery must be redirected decreases and the timeliness and continuity of artillery fire power support increase.

In organizing and carrying out the movement of artillery, especially in force mobility, the first requirement is that the decision to move artillery must be consistent with the mission and actual circumstances so that artillery forces and fire power can be promptly concentrated and support combat operations. The reason for the movement must be simple, clear and easily achieved. It is necessary to establish a precise mobility plan backed by sufficient forces and means, one that insures rapid, systematic, secret and safe mobility. In particular, detailed and concrete preparations must be made in advance for both fire power mobility and artillery mobility in accordance with the plan for the campaign or the attack. The actual movement itself must be a process in which closely coordinated and continuous command is maintained in order to maintain the formation and protect it against being stopped and attacked by the enemy. At present, both sides in combat are doing their best to make widespread use of their fire power while looking for every way to impede the activity of the opposition's fire power means. Therefore, many difficulties are encountered in organizing and achieving artillery mobility, especially force mobility. Force mobility is also dependent upon geographical factors, such as the terrain, weather and so forth and upon the capabilities, quality and amount of equipment participating in the movement. However, due to the development of military science, the means and methods of artillery mobility are constantly increasing and being improved. Artillery mobility cannot only be achieved on land, but in the air, on rivers and at sea as well. In many countries of the world, self-propelled artillery, motorized artillery and heliborne artillery are considered universal mobility methods in addition to the other methods that exist (movement by truck, trailer, train and so forth).

At present, research is being conducted into new methods of mobility, such as equipment to transport artillery by water, artillery that is transported by air but dropped by parachute...

In our country, special purpose equipment for hauling and pulling artillery is limited, in addition to which the road network is underdeveloped and in poor condition and the terrain and weather are complex. These factors make artillery mobility more difficult but have, at the same time, resulted in many unique applications. In artillery mobility, we have closely and efficiently coordinated modern equipment with rudimentary and improved equipment. We have also used manpower to move artillery at times when we have lacked or been unable to use vehicles (including in cases in which we could not use vehicles and maintain overall secrecy in a campaign, in an attack or for the operations of artillery troops). In many cases, artillery has been disassembled and moved on the shoulders of troops and corvee laborers over distances of tens, hundreds and even thousands of kilometers from the rear area to the frontlines.

During the resistance against the French colonialists, in the border campaign in 1950, the Northwest campaign in 1952, the Ha Nam Ninh campaign in 1953 and, in particular, the Dien Bien Phu campaign in 1954, artillery troops secretly moved artillery over all types of terrain, occupied the most advantageous positions and very effectively supported the infantry in combat.

There were many examples of artillery mobility during the resistance against the United States, some of which completely changed the situation. In the Hue-Da Nang campaign in 1975, as puppet forces began to flee from Hue through the Thuan An gate before our infantry forces could attack them, artillery forces of Regiment X and Brigade Z were promptly ordered to move their fire power and fire on the enemy formation. They controlled the area of the Thuan An gate for 19 continuous hours and prevented the enemy's withdrawal, thereby enabling the infantry to arrive in time to wipe out or force the surrender of the entire enemy force. In the Central Highlands campaign, following the liberation of Buon Me Thuot, in the direction of Route 21, campaign artillery forces and the artillery forces of Division Y kept close to the infantry and tank formation as combat developed. In 16 days and nights of fighting and advancing, during which their forces were redeployed six times, artillery forces competently provided preparatory and support fire for troops and tanks as they defeated one enemy force after another from Phuoc An, Chu Kut, Khanh Duong and Madrac to Phuong Hoang and Buon Thi and quickly liberated Ninh Hoa. The crowning achievement and great victory of the artillery in the war of resistance against the U.S. imperialist aggressors came with the rapid, strategic movement of reserve artillery forces of the ministry and artillery forces of the military corps from the outer regions to participate in the campaigns of the 1975 spring general offensive, which concluded with the historic Ho Chi Minh campaign. The above represent valuable and very useful experiences that must be studied and creatively applied in the battles and campaigns of a war to defend the fatherland.

Artillery mobility in offensive warfare mainly has the purpose of promptly achieving a high concentration of fire power in order to closely coordinate with and promptly and effectively support the offensive operations and high

mobility of tank and infantry forces (mechanized infantry) in the course of the offensive, especially when breaching enemy defense lines, when putting the second wave of units (reserve units) into combat and when retaliating against counter attacks and surprise counter attacks by the opposition. In offensive operations, artillery mobility also performs other missions, such as supporting river crossings by military corps or attacking enemy troops landing from the air.

In offensive warfare, the organizing of artillery mobility is usually carried out in planned stages: the movement of artillery spotter forces; the movement and occupation of positions by the combat formation; movements during the stage of assault preparatory and support fire; and movements deep behind the defense lines of the opposition in support of infantry and tank troops as they develop their combat operations.

The movement of spotter artillery forces and the movement of the formation and occupation of combat positions are carried out when preparing for the campaign (or battle). The movement of artillery during these two stages is characterized by a highly centralized command. In its mobility plan, the campaign artillery staff must clearly indicate to each artillery unit the route to be taken by spotters and the formation, the rate of advance, points of departure, spotter positions and the amount of time artillery is to be controlled from each position; the staging area and the amount of time spent there; and command and coordination requirements. The mobility plan must also include rational projections on how to deal with each difficult situation caused by the enemy, the weather or the terrain in the course of the movement of forces, such as an air defense plan, a chemical defense plan, a commando attack defense plan and plans for dealing with obstacles and so forth. In order for the mobility plan to be rational and effectively implemented at the very outset as well as throughout the period spent preparing for the campaign, the staff agency must routinely organize the reconnaissance of roads and closely coordinate with the engineer forces and the local communications support forces in the directions toward which artillery forces will be moving, especially important directions, so that measures can be taken to provide good support in the course of the movement. In these stages, the movement of artillery forces must be kept secret; if conditions permit, decoy troops or other forms of deception should be used so that the opposition does not become aware of our intention to attack and does not learn which forces of ours will be attacking or the scale of the attack.

When offensive operations are being conducted during a movement, when artillery forces are engaged in a movement together with military corps that are engaged in a deep penetration of enemy lines or are moving in a direction in which they expect to encounter enemy forces, the mobility plan must first reflect high combat readiness. Every part of the mobility plan, such as the division of forces, the deployment of the formation, the assignment of personnel and technical equipment, ammunition support and so forth must comply with this principle. For example, when deploying the mobile formation, artillery forces are usually interspersed within the basic formation of the combined corps and can even be attached as individual artillery detachments to each combined troop unit so that they can promptly and accurately support these units in combat when they unexpectedly encounter the enemy.

Artillery mobility in the stage of preparatory artillery fire and assault support fire primarily involves fire power mobility and has the purpose of achieving a high density of artillery fire power in the primary direction of attack in order to control or wipe out a portion of the manpower, technical equipment and fire power positions of the enemy and destroy their fortifications, obstacles and so forth, beginning with those along the main sections to be breached, as well as their command posts and tank positions.

In these stages, together with firing operations based on the predetermined plan, the artillery must also be ready to redirect its fire power in order to promptly suppress and destroy important targets that have just appeared or have just been discovered by us, such as artillery and mortar positions, anti-tank units or tank forces and enemy infantry troops conducting a counter-assault. In order for fire power mobility to be highly effective, artillery forces that are on the offensive must efficiently locate their artillery positions and artillery clusters in order to limit the need to redirect artillery fire. At the same time, when preparing to attack and prior to preparatory fire by the artillery, reconnaissance equipment and forces must be brought in to find and accurately locate targets, beginning with the important targets along the section to be breached, such as bases and base complexes of infantry companies and battalions, first wave tank forces, anti-tank traps, artillery, mortar and anti-aircraft artillery positions, command posts, observation towers, communications centers and so forth of the opposition. In the course of firing, there must be close coordination with infantry and tank forces; artillery forces must keep abreast of the combat operations and each quick movement of infantry and tank forces so that they can direct artillery fire to the correct place at the right time and promptly cease firing and redirect their artillery.

When necessary and permitted by conditions, artillery forces that are on the offensive can also organize the movement of some artillery units along with special operations forces, local forces and air force units in attacks against targets deep within the enemy's rear area in coordination with frontal assaults.

As mentioned above, fire power mobility is the main form of artillery mobility when artillery forces are engaged in preparatory fire and assault support fire. Conversely, force mobility becomes the main form of mobility in the stage of supporting infantry and tank forces as they extend their combat operations behind the defense lines of the opposition. In this stage, the command of artillery mobility is only centralized for the subordinate artillery clusters and reserve anti-tank units. At this time, the decisive factor in the successful movement of artillery is speed. In the view of many military experts, the type of artillery that can move the fastest, the type that is best suited to combine units is the artillery of these units themselves. Therefore, in organizing the movement of artillery forces that are on the offensive, appropriate attention must be given to accompanying artillery forces. It must be insured that these forces can easily move along beside the other artillery forces. This is an indispensable requirement of the mobility plan of the artillery staff. In addition, it must also be mentioned that although this plan is adopted in advance, is adopted during the stage in which preparations are being made for combat, it only represents a

broad outline based on projections. Therefore, when conducting the offensive, the mobility plan is made more specific with each day of the campaign so that it is consistent with the actual situation and insures compliance with the principle that many artillery forces be ready to support combat (generally one-half to two-thirds of the total artillery force participating in the movement must arrive at their destination and be ready to fire before infantry and tank forces arrive to begin the new phase of combat. To accomplish this, the artillery staff must accurately determine the rate of advance by tank and infantry (mechanized infantry) forces and the mobility capabilities of artillery forces themselves. One experience that we gained in the resistance against the United States was that when moving from one place to another, artillery units must coordinate existing means of transportation of ours and means of transportation taken from the enemy. For example, in the course of offensive operations during many campaigns of the 1975 spring general offensive, our artillery forces promptly took possession of and immediately put into use hundreds of trucks and tens of thousands of liters of gasoline and diesel fuel of the enemy. As a result, even though they were fighting hundreds of kilometers from their rear lines, they still had the gasoline and trucks needed to keep up with infantry and tank forces in their continuous attack against the enemy.

In the movement of artillery when developing an offensive, artillery forces absolutely must receive competent support from anti-aircraft troops, communications support from engineer troops and local militia and gasoline, oil and technical support from the other specialized units.

Artillery mobility in defense warfare mainly involves organizing concentrated, secret fire power zones in the directions, on the roads and along the sections of the defense line from which the enemy's main attack is coming, at the perimeter of the defense line, beyond the perimeter, on both flanks and behind defense lines in order to support infantry and tank forces in inflicting heavy losses upon, pinning down and blocking enemy forces and weakening their offensive power, which includes supporting the offensive operations that are conducted within the overall defensive posture; establishing defense artillery clusters; organizing preparations for a counter-attack; occupying reserve and temporary firing positions in the course of warfare; bringing up and deploying the reserve anti-tank units and adjusting the deployment of fire power support forces for the counter-attack or surprise counter-attack; and organizing artillery and missile fire in the direction of the main assault by the opposition while attacking the important targets within the enemy's rear area. Artillery mobility in defense warfare also has the purpose of deceiving the enemy and reducing the effectiveness of their artillery and air power by constantly moving and changing the positions of artillery, mortar and missile forces.

In defense warfare, which is usually conducted with limited forces and equipment, artillery density is much lower than in offensive warfare. However, with these limited forces, defense artillery forces must still provide fire power support over a broad area and under fierce, urgent conditions and must frequently quickly deal with changes in the attack by the opposition. As a result, it is necessary to plan for widespread artillery mobility, especially in warfare in mountainous jungle terrain. Only through

widespread mobility on the part of all artillery forces (main force artillery, local artillery and militia and self-defense artillery) and all types of artillery (self-propelled, towed artillery, shoulder-borne artillery, jet propelled artillery and so forth, especially the mobility of anti-tank weapons) in all stages and situations is it possible to complete the assigned mission.

It is best to accurately predict the main direction from which the enemy will attack and the main places where they will attempt to breach defense lines in order to appropriately deploy artillery forces at the very outset. Depending upon the situation, when selecting the positions at which to deploy these artillery forces, it is also necessary to plan for the movement and for supporting the movement of these forces when the opposition decides to attack elsewhere. In the war to defend the fatherland, the Soviet Red Army gave very much attention to this matter. The defense campaign near Kursk (July, 1943) was a typical example: when the enemy changed the direction of their main attack toward the Ponyri Railroad Station, the Red army command quickly moved its artillery forces, concentrating in that direction 15 artillery and mortar regiments, 1 heavy artillery brigade and 2 anti-tank artillery brigades. This movement resulted in a rather high density of artillery fire power in the direction of Ponyri (there were 42 pieces of anti-tank artillery alone per square kilometer on the main front), as a result of which the Red army repulsed all enemy assaults.

Our experience in the resistance against the United States has shown that the fire power mobility of existing stationary artillery units is a positive measure in promptly detecting the enemy in order to block, attack and very effectively pin them down. Therefore, in defensive warfare, the mobilization and close guidance of stationary artillery forces, primarily the artillery of local forces and the artillery of militia and self-defense forces participating in coordinated combat with main force artillery units to block enemy forces, fire at targets that are among or in between our forces or fire at targets deep behind enemy lines, such as artillery positions, mortar positions, command posts, rear service and technical support areas and so forth of the opposition, are of very important value and help to reduce the number of moves that need be made by main force artillery in the course of warfare.

In defensive warfare, organizing counter-preparatory fire (or firing as part of counter-preparatory fire power) is one of the special characteristics of a positive defense, a defense that thoroughly embodies our thinking of taking the offensive. It demands skillful organization so that the largest possible number of artillery pieces can be quickly and secretly concentrated along a narrow section of the main front. In addition to the artillery of the first line corps, the artillery clusters of the upper echelon and the artillery of the second line corps must also be deployed. When necessary and possible, artillery of the defensive corps on other fronts can also be mobilized. Thus, a plan must exist for organizing the secret and timely movement of a rather large number of detachments and artillery troops from the rear and the two flanks to temporary firing positions, after which they must quickly and systematically return to their basic firing positions. In some cases, we need not organize counter-preparatory fire, only launch a surprise artillery

attack; in terms of its scale, a surprise artillery attack can be somewhat more limited than counter-preparatory fire but this does not reduce the requirements involved in organizing the movement of artillery.

In modern defensive warfare, the movement of artillery, most importantly the movement of anti-tank weapons in order to attack enemy tanks and armored vehicles, is extremely important. Defense against tanks and armored vehicles must be organized within the entire area behind defense lines, especially in those directions in which enemy tanks pose a threat. In non-nuclear combat, the artillery, including anti-tank artillery and the artillery of tanks, plays the main role in wiping out and inflicting casualties upon enemy tank and armored forces. The anti-tank fire power network, which must be planned and prepared in advance, consists of: the anti-tank zones, anti-tank bases, enemy tank interdiction firing lines and the roads taken to firing lines by the reserve anti-tank units. The mobility plan must establish the main routes to be taken, alternate routes, the amount of time needed for the movement and deployment of forces, command signals...

To reduce the amount of time required for their movement, reserve anti-tank artillery detachments are usually secretly deployed along main roads in the directions in which enemy tanks pose a threat so that they are ready to move to firing lines. They must be ready within the deployment zone to promptly deploy their combat formation in order to deal with emergency situations.

The rapid, widespread and timely movement of the anti-tank reserve units on the various echelons in coordination with tank units and the mobile obstacle emplacement units is one of the important factors guaranteeing victory in anti-tank warfare.

Artillery mobility in defensive warfare also must provide competent support of infantry and tank forces in surprise counter-attacks and offensive operations against the enemy. This is a positive way to break up and wipe out groups of enemy forces that penetrate defense lines with a view toward restoring the entire defense zone. To perform this mission, it is necessary to mobilize the largest amount of artillery possible in order to provide the fire power needed to support combat operations. Because very little time is usually available to prepare for a surprise counter-attack and because much artillery must be moved, the artillery commander must, on the basis of the decision made by the campaign command, readjust the deployment of his forces and plan support measures that will enable artillery to be redirected and moved as easily and in as little time as possible. Every effort must be made to move and deploy these forces in secrecy. As much artillery as possible must be moved at night.

In defensive warfare, much time is usually available to make preparations; therefore, preparations for the movement of artillery, especially the movement of artillery forces, must be thorough. Roads must be reconnoitered, repaired and improved to insure the rapid implementation of artillery mobility plans in warfare. When necessary and possible, additional main roads must be constructed. In the course of warfare, these main roads as well as those

prepared in advance must be protected very well and mobility support forces must be readied, especially in strategically important areas (bridges, ferries and ferry landings) that can easily be sabotaged by the opposition.

In summary, in both offensive warfare and defensive warfare, the following five requirements must be met when organizing artillery movements and moving artillery:

1. Sufficient fire power must always be available to provide timely support of the combat operations of infantry and tank forces throughout the course of warfare, especially on the main fronts, in primary missions and against primary targets in the important stages and at the decisive times in combat.
2. Forces must be decentralized but they must also be deployed in a way in which fire power can easily be concentrated.
3. Forces must be deployed to the necessary positions and positions from which their range of fire is most effective.
4. Command must be continuous, close and secret in the course of a movement.
5. When on the offensive (or engaged in a counter-attack or surprise counter-attack), forces must always be superior, must be of sufficient strength and rational in terms of the comparison of forces along the main section of the line being breached.

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PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

6TH PLENUM CALLS FOR FURTHER IMPROVEMENTS TO ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT

Hanoi GIAO DUC LY LUAN in Vietnamese No 4, Jul-Aug 84 pp 1-8

[Editorial: "Gaining a Thorough Understanding of Some Basic Viewpoints in the Resolution of the 6th Party Plenum"]

[Text] The 6th Plenum of the Party Central Committee set forth "pressing tasks in the improvement of economic management" with a view toward successfully meeting the socio-economic targets established by the 5th Party Congress.

The resolution of this plenum has set the guidelines for improving the economic management system as improving the management of the basic production units, resolving the pressing problems in circulation and distribution and gradually building the socialist business management system.

To fully comprehend the spirit of the Central Committee's resolution, it is necessary to gain a full understanding of all aspects of the resolution and the important speech by General Secretary Le Duan at this plenum and a full understanding of those matters that are in the nature of laws of the socialist revolution in our country in order to lay the basis for improving our country's economic management system in the years ahead. Having accomplished this, we must gain a thorough understanding of the following viewpoints expressed in the resolution of this plenum:

I. Gaining a Better Understanding of the Viewpoint of Collective Ownership in Economic Management

The 4th and 5th Congresses of our party clearly pointed out that establishing the system of socialist collective ownership is the overriding goal of the socialist revolution in our country; at the same time, it is the basic force behind the success of each socio-economic plan in each sector and on each level. As both the goal of and the force behind the socialist revolution, the system of socialist collective ownership is considered to be the most important of the socialist economic management principles in our country. In actuality, this is not something unique to our country. The most important experience and the basic guideline in the various improvements made to the economic management system over the past 60 years by the Soviet Union and the

other countries within the socialist community have been to strongly develop the ownership role played by the basic units and laborers. The improvement of planning, the reduction in the number of legal norms, the granting of increased authority to installations, to enterprise directors, including the authority to export and import goods and the authority to hire and fire workers, the granting of financial autonomy to enterprises and so forth have the purpose of strongly tapping the initiative and creativity of the basic units. The latest management reforms in the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and so forth have also taken this direction. The present policy in the Soviet Union of contracting with unit collectives and laborers is an outstanding example of developing upon the ownership role of laborers and collectives at installations.

The improvement of the economic management system of our country over the past several years, which began with the resolution of the 6th Plenum of the 4th Party Central Committee and the policy on product contracts within agriculture, the policy on the assignment of land and forests, the policies on the expansion of export-import activities to the provinces and increased independence in production, business and planning at the state-operated industrial enterprises as well as hundreds of other policies in all fields of economics, culture, science-technology and so forth have the basic purpose of developing upon the collective ownership role of the sectors, localities, basic units and laborers. And, it is also clear that all of the changes that have been made in this direction have truly yielded large results and contributed to the economic achievements recorded over the past several years.

This latest effort in the continuing improvement of the economic management system also has the purposes of strongly developing the collective ownership role of the laboring people and enabling the various management levels, most importantly the basic level, to display greater initiative and creativity, thereby creating the strength of all three levels exercising collective ownership together. The central level exercises ownership on the scale of the entire country, the entire economy and also creates the conditions for the localities and installations to exercise ownership within the scope of their authority.

Each locality exercises ownership within the scope of the responsibilities assigned to it and, at the same time, fulfills its national role and responsibility. Every basic unit exercises ownership within the scope of the installation and fulfills an ownership role and responsibility within the locality and on the scope of the entire country. The three levels exercise ownership together on the basis of the country being an entity and each locality and unit being a part of that entity, on the basis of the entire national economy being a single entity. The exercise of ownership by the three levels together will create a large combined strength that will change our country's socio-economic situation and enable us to overcome the difficulties we face and steadily advance toward large-scale socialist production.

The improvement of economic management in our country must coordinate the strength of collective ownership exercised by the community with the strength of the ownership exercised by each laborer and create a tremendous force so

that new achievements can be recorded in the economy. Of utmost importance within this coordination is the need to establish a mechanism and incentives for the laborer to exercise direct ownership at the installation in order to abolish restrictions, bureaucracy, subsidization and the practices of relying upon and waiting for the upper level or the outside, tap the dynamism and creativity of each installation and laborer and gradually establish the socialist business system, thereby closely linking responsibilities and authority, obligations and interests.

The new economic management system must balance the various types of economic interests: the interests of all society, the collective and the laborer; the interests of the central level, the locality and the installation; and the interests of installations that produce raw materials, the sectors of the processing industry and the product marketing sectors, with appropriate attention given to the legitimate interests of the laborer and the installations that produce raw materials.

Thus, socialist collective ownership is not the guild style of ownership of only being concerned with the interests of each small collective, rather, it is everyone being concerned for all three interests, everyone exercising collective ownership on all three levels, thereby creating a tremendous force stimulating the development of the economy. "In economic management, we must firmly adhere to the viewpoint of collective ownership, considering it to be the most important principle in economic management, balance the various interests and, on this basis, tap the strength that lies in the system of collective ownership as a moving force in all areas and accelerate the three revolutions in order to strongly and steadily develop the economy in accordance with the laws of the socialist revolution."(1)

II. Closely Linking the Plan to Accounting and Socialist Business Procedures; Making the Plan the Center

The socialist economy must be planned. Lenin stated: "Without a state organization that has a plan capable of making tens of millions of persons very strictly comply with a unified standard in production and the distribution of products, we cannot talk about socialism."(2)

The plan is considered the second platform of the party, the center of the economic management system, the main tool in managing the economy. However, the adoption of plans is not the sole purpose of economic planning. The ultimate purpose of economic planning is to achieve strong, steady and highly efficient development. Therefore, the plan must become the strongest lever within the system of economic levers. The plan must not only be a binding regulation, it must also serve to provide strong incentive and motivation to the installations, localities, sectors and each laborer. To accomplish this, the plan must be closely linked to accounting and socialist business procedures.

Accounting is a form of planned economic management employed by socialist enterprises under which each enterprise and production installation measures its production costs and economic efficiency in monetary terms and which insures that the enterprise covers its costs and earns a profit.

Socialist business is the implementation of the accounting system. Socialist business also encompasses the new way of thinking and working of the collective master, the characteristic traits of which are: always being mindful of economic efficiency; immediately discovering and adopting plans to develop economic potentials wherever and whenever they might exist; displaying a very high level of dynamism and flexibility so that wealth increases as quickly and to the largest extent possible and production is sustained at a high level, instead of allowing production capacity to lie idle or be underutilized; and continuously turning capital over, expanding both the domestic and foreign markets and maintaining brisk, intense economic activity within the parameters of the advance to socialism and the state being the master of the market.

Socialist business must comply with certain principles in order to constantly develop and raise the returns from social production, improve the welfare of the people and increase the country's economic potentials.

These principles are: everything for man, everything for the happiness of the people; politics reflects the economy, the economy must support the political task; democratic centralism; planned economic management; efficiency; frugality; working in accordance with one's ability and being remunerated on the basis of the work performed; material incentives... On the one hand, these principles reflect the nature of the economy and the highest objective of each business-production activity under socialism: everything for the happiness of man, for the interests of society as well as the interests of each laborer. On the other hand, these principles also reflect the special characteristics of the production process and the distribution process under socialism: production must be planned, economical and highly efficient. Distribution must comply with the principle of distribution in accordance with labor and closely coordinate the various interests. Both production and distribution must be under the inventory and control of all the people. All of the principles mentioned above combine to form the system of socialist business principles, a system that encompasses all elements of planning and accounting. This proves that planning, accounting and socialist business are closely linked together within the unified national economy. For this reason, the 6th Plenum pointed out: one of the directions taken in the improvement of our country's economic management must be to closely link the plan to accounting and socialist business.

Due to special historic circumstances, an economic management system characterized by administrative management and subsidization has persisted in our country for many years. Today, this system, with its entrenched bureaucratic centralism and sweeping subsidization, has lost its positive effects and become a factor impeding socio-economic development, a factor influencing the life of our people.

During the past several years, facts have proven that in those sectors and levels that abolish administrative management, bureaucracy and subsidization, production develops markedly and the daily lives of the people are less difficult; conversely, if bureaucracy and subsidization persist, production stagnates, increasing difficulties are encountered in everyday life and negative phenomena develop.

During the past several years, one of the important reasons why our country's economy reversed its decline, began to develop and recorded a number of achievements, especially in agricultural production, has been the initial steps taken in economic management to abolish bureaucracy and subsidization. And, one of the important reasons behind the difficulties being encountered with the economy and in everyday life now is the failure to completely eradicate bureaucracy and subsidization in economic management.

Therefore, this plenum resolution clearly states that the continued improvement of the economic management system in the years ahead must result in the abolition of those things that restrict development, bureaucracy, subsidization and the practice of relying upon and waiting for the upper level and the outside, the display of dynamism and creativity within each installation and by each laborer and the gradual formation of the socialist business system.

The nucleus of this economic management system is planning closely linked to accounting and socialist business.

The planning mechanism is based on the principle of democratic centralism and the three basic planning levels are closely linked to the three levels that exercise collective ownership together.

The economic management system is being improved in accordance with the principle of financial independence.

This system employs a series of measures, such as expanding the contract system; increasing the profit margin of enterprises; increasing the percentage of profits that enterprises are allowed to keep and allowing enterprise to keep a reasonable percentage of basic depreciation; improving credit activities and the management of cash, etc. The resolution of a number of pressing problems in distribution and circulation in a manner that reflects the nature and principles of socialist economic management in the specific situation now being faced has the purposes of accelerating production, strengthening socialist production relations and struggling against capitalist tendencies and sabotage by the enemy.

III. Strictly Complying with the Principle of Democratic Centralism in Economic Management

Although our party considers collective ownership to be the first principle of economic management, to be the objective of and the force behind the socialist revolution, collective ownership must go hand in hand with democratic centralism.

Democratic centralism is a fundamental principle of socialist economic management. This principle was advanced by V.I. Lenin in 1918 when defining the tasks faced by the Soviet government at that time. The principle of democratic centralism in economic management demands the close coordination of the state's centralized leadership of the economy with vigorously tapping the

activism of the laborer and the initiative and creativity of the localities and installations in the implementation of the national economic development plan.

Lenin pointed out: "Our task now is to achieve democratic centralism in the economic sphere, to insure absolute harmony and unity in the functioning of the economic sectors...; at the same time, centralism, understood in a truly democratic sense, presupposes the possibility, a possibility created for the first time in history, of a full and unhampered development not only of specific local features, but also of local innovation, local initiative, of diverse ways, methods and means of progress toward the common goal."(3)

Lenin also stressed: "We are for democratic centralism. And, it must be clearly understood how vastly different democratic centralism is from bureaucratic centralism, on the one hand, and anarchism, on the other."(4) "A rigid framework and ideas that are bound to a top to bottom style of unity have nothing whatsoever to do with democratic centralism and socialism. Unity in matters that are basic, fundamental and primary, contrary to being detrimental, actually insures diversity in details, in local features, in the way matters are raised, in the measures applied to achieve control, in the approaches taken to rid ourselves of parasites..."(5)

Democratic centralism in economic management differs from democratic centralism in party life in the manager system, a system which requires that the majority obey a single person, not that the minority obey the majority.

During the past several years, while gradually dismantling the old management system and establishing the new system, many different kinds of incorrect activity that violate the principle of democratic centralism have emerged that reflect two different tendencies: bureaucratic centralism and doing as one sees fit, decentralization, disorganization and the lack of discipline. Bureaucratic centralism, which has persisted for a long time, is seen in a management system that is still largely characterized by bureaucracy and subsidization, still poses many impediments to installations and localities and does not vigorously tap the initiative and creativity of the installations and localities; at the same time, it does not provide for the necessary degree of centralized, unified management by the central level. The management apparatus is cumbersome, bureaucratic and ineffective and functions, tasks, authority and responsibilities are not clearly defined. There are too many unnecessary intermediary levels and administrative and non-production staffs are too large. The socialist system of law is not strict. We have been slow to amend many economic laws and there is not full compliance with regulations governing responsibilities, especially personal responsibility, and regulations on discipline. Many principles and regulations governing how work should be performed are not being respected and many negative phenomena are developing.

On the other hand, decentralization, the practice of doing as one sees fit and the lack of discipline are quite prevalent and are especially serious in the field of distribution and circulation, where they take such forms as operating on the basis of market forces; the sweeping expansion of business outside the plan, which has reduced the central position and eroded the base of the plan;

the toleration of attacks by capitalist and non-socialist factors that have weakened the position of socialism; and the petty pursuit of personal interests and the guild style interests of units to the detriment of the interests of society as a whole. Arbitrary price increases, unauthorized bonuses that far exceed stipulated levels, the unauthorized retention of products for internal distribution or to trade for other goods and so forth have undermined the unity and reduced the effectiveness of policies, disrupted the social market and reduced the economic strength of socialism.

The resolution of the 5th Plenum cited as urgent the need to fully implement the principle of democratic centralism in party life and economic management.

This plenum pointed out that in economic management: "The new economic management system must thoroughly embody the principle of democratic centralism, have the plan as its center and closely link the plan to accounting and socialist business..."

We must provide for a broader display of initiative and creativity by production and business units, establish their financial independence, enable the localities to display greater initiative under the centralized, unified management of the central level and closely link obligations to interests, responsibilities to authority within each sector, on each level and within each basic unit."

At present, dangers are posed by both bureaucratic centralism and by the practice of doing as one sees fit, decentralization, disorganization and the lack of discipline. Therefore, in the improvement of the management system, we must simultaneously combat both tendencies and should never consider one to be more important than the other.

Combating democratic centralism primarily means combating it within the management system, specifically, we must combat those things that restrict and impede the display of creativity by localities and installations. We must combat subsidization in management policies, regulations and rules and eliminate cumbersome, bureaucratic and ineffective management characterized by too many unnecessary intermediary levels.

To combat the practice of doing as one sees fit, decentralization, disorganization and the lack of discipline, we must concentrate on operating within the sphere of socialism in economic management, strictly enforce socialist law and fully comply with the policies of the party and state, especially the policies on distribution and circulation.

IV. The Viewpoint of Utilizing Combined Strength

The 5th Plenum of the Party confirmed that the exercise of collective ownership and the use of combined strength are the two most important lessons to be learned from our country's revolution.

During the past several years, applying these lessons to the economy, our party and people brought our country's economy through stern challenges, began to reverse the decline of 1979-1980 and recorded many important

achievements in socialist transformation and the development of the socialist economy.

Drawing upon these lessons, the resolution of this plenum concluded: "Facts prove that, under present socio-economic conditions, by gaining a thorough understanding of the correct line of the party and giving it concrete expression in the form of a rational economic structure and a suitable management system, by vigorously developing upon the right of collective ownership of the laboring people at each installation, within each locality and each sector and mobilizing the combined forces of the entire country, we are capable of bringing about strong changes in socio-economic life."

This reality and this conclusion show that in the improvement of the economic management system in the years ahead as well as over the long range, we must have a thorough understanding of the viewpoint on using combined strength to develop each existing capability and each potential within the economy, to develop our labor, arable land, natural resources and existing material-technical bases better and bring about a strong change within our country's economy.

Developing combined strength in economic management means making good use of all segments of the economy, with the state-operated segment serving as the nucleus, and mobilizing every source of capital, experience and technology in order to create large production capacity within each locality as well as throughout the country.

We must know how to use all four of the sources that can be used in planning socio-economic development within each installation, locality and economic sector, thereby helping to resolve the difficulties now being encountered in production with raw materials, supplies, equipment and so forth.

We must strongly develop diverse cooperative relations in joint businesses and ties between the central and local economic installations within the same area, among the localities, between industry and agriculture and among the various segments of the economy, among which the state-operated economy must properly fulfill its role as the nucleus. While we must promote the establishment of ties between units that produce raw materials and the processing industry, we must also insure that the interests of raw material producers and processing plants are balanced and that capital is accumulated for the state, with appropriate attention given to the interests of the installations that produce raw materials.

The use of combined strength also requires that full attention be given to making use of the relationship that exists between the domestic economy and overseas economy. We must know how to tap each strength of the tropical agriculture, of the abundant, diligent labor of our country for the purpose of producing an increasingly large volume of exports to enable the importation of the supplies, equipment and machinery needed to meet the requirements of the socio-economic development of the country.

The use of combined strength in economic management also requires that we make a continuing effort to better implement the guidelines "the central level and

the locality working together," "the state and the people working together" and "the state-operated, collective and household sectors working together" so that we can, with the limited capital and supplies available to us, still construct projects more quickly, build many more projects, produce much work wealth for society and help make life less difficult. Recent experience has shown that under these guidelines, we can build small-scale water conservancy and hydroelectric power projects better; plant, harvest and repair forests better; clear land, build new economic zones and plant perennial industrial crops better; resolve the housing, education and health care problems better; and, to some degree, support the construction of large-scale projects, such as the Tri An Hydroelectric Power Plant.

The main point, the most important point in using combined strength within economic management is for all three sectors to exercise collective ownership together. The exercise of collective ownership on each level creates the strength of each level, of the installation. When the three levels exercise ownership together, the strength of each level becomes part of a combined strength and their strength as an individual level exercising ownership is multiplied many times.

The development of the combined strength of all three levels exercising collective ownership together will surely help to resolve the difficulties now being faced and change the country's socio-economic situation.

V. The "Productivity, Quality and Efficiency" Viewpoint in Economic Management

Socialist economic management does not only have the objective of producing an increasingly large volume of products. Although this is a requirement of economic management, the productivity, quality and economic efficiency with which these products are produced are more important.

Producing 1 ton of steel that can only be used to manufacture one machine with high production costs is not as good as only producing one-half ton of steel but manufacturing a machine of equal capacity. Natural resources are finite and quickly consumed; therefore, it is a requirement of modern management to use fewer materials in the production of a product but still maintain or even raise the product's quality and capacity. This conclusion also represents an important lesson that has been learned by the countries of the socialist community.

At the same time, it represents a weakness, a shortcoming in our country's economic management.

During the years from 1976 to 1980, we invested tens of billions of dong in capital construction but national income did not increase. During the 3 years from 1981 to 1983, we invested much more but national income only rose by an insignificant amount in 1983. Clearly then, this is not a minor shortcoming.

Examined from the perspective of the economic efficiency of 1 dong in capital, in 1976, 1 dong in fixed assets produced 0.76 dong in national income;

however, in 1983, this figure was even lower. Thus, efficiency, instead of increasing, has been seriously declining.

Labor productivity within the various sectors of the economy has also continued to decline; in very many cases, labor productivity was lower in 1983 than in 1965.

This is a situation that cannot be tolerated.

For this reason, the resolution of the 6th Plenum established one of the main guidelines and requirements in the improvement of economic management in the years ahead as "accelerating production and business and achieving increasingly high productivity, quality and efficiency."

In industry, construction and communications-transportation, efforts must be made to quickly restore labor productivity, material consumption, capital depreciation and product quality to the economic-technical standards of the period from 1961 to 1965.

A determined struggle must be waged to correct the inferior quality of products in all material production sectors, especially the quality of export goods in order to make a better name for ourselves on the world market and help to rapidly increase our country's exports.

Our approach to economic efficiency must be comprehensive.

This efficiency is increased output, increased productivity, improved quality, reduced production costs and the production of products that meet the requirements of socio-economic life.

Efficiency encompasses developing production forces in a manner closely linked to strengthening and perfecting the socialist production relations and being the masters of production while controlling distribution and circulation, controlling the flow of goods and money, transforming and managing the market and taking the initiative in the management of prices and the issuance of currency, thereby insuring that the lives of the people are gradually stabilized.

Efficiency must also be examined in social terms, in terms of socio-economic efficiency. We must make use of the different segments of the economy in production while intensifying socialist transformation, removing the bourgeoisie from commerce and strengthening and expanding socialist commerce. It also entails helping to stabilize the thinking of the people, raising their confidence and generating increased enthusiasm among them for production. In addition, socio-economic efficiency also entails contributing to the defense of the fatherland.

Raising labor productivity, quality and economic efficiency must be considered the number one standard in the improvement of socialist economic management in our country now and in the years ahead.

FOOTNOTES

1. Le Duan: Speech at the 6th Plenum of the 5th Party Central Committee.
2. V.I. Lenin: "Collected Works," Volume 36, Progress Publishers, Moscow, 1978, p 368.
3. V.I. Lenin: "Collected Works," Volume 27, Progress Publishers, Moscow, 1974, pp 186-187.
4. Ibid., p 185.
5. Ibid., Volume 35, pp 243-244.

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